FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CPCZ MEDIA COUNTERS U.S. DELEGATE'S CSCE SPEECH

AU071731 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Jan 81 p 4

[Dusan Rovensky article in the column "Where Is the Truth?": "Who Is Breaking Up Dialogue?"]

[Excerpts] The course of the Madrid dialogue so far has shown that the NATO countries' delegations continue to pursue destructive tactics. It is evident that they would like to change the dialogue's character and make that all-European consultation not a foundation to further peaceful cooperation and detente but a platform to fan the winds of cold war.

The socialist countries' delegations submitted a proposal in Madrid to hold a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, a proposal which confronts with all due urgency all 35 participating states with the most pressing problems of the current European situation, the problems of easing military tension. That proposal, as well as the sympathetic response it encountered in the ranks of some other delegations, was received with utmost displeasure by the delegation of the United States. It was precisely at that stage, when a specific proposal on the most pressing issues was put forward, that the American delegate Warren Zimmermann took the floor.

He tried to cast doubt especially on those logical arguments of the socialist countries which showed that the worsening of international relations has resulted mainly from NATO efforts to deploy 572 medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, which is an attempt by the United States to change the balance of military forces in the world by stepping up armaments. The American delegate said about the NATO plan to deploy the missile:

"Such a decision was indeed made, but the assertion that it has caused a deterioration of international relations does not correspond to reality. That can be supported by some conclusive evidence. In the first place--we (the United States) said that we are ready to conduct negotiations on limiting medium-range nuclear missiles...the NATO decision was adopted only after the Soviet Union began to develop a new generation of medium-range missiles, the SS-20."

What is the truth, however?

The Missiles Swindle

There are conclusive facts convicting the United States of having incited a new round in the arms race. That is, by the way, a policy started by the United States immediately after the end of World War II. Since the forties, when nuclear weapons came into existence, the United States has been trying, persistently and always in vain, to achieve military supremacy in order to have a material base to pursue a policy of dictate on a global scale. The present round of the arms race serves the same goal.

Regardless of what Warren Zimmermann claimed in Madrid, the following facts are indisputable:

--The new American Pershing 2 missiles and cruise flat trajectory missiles, which are to be installed in 1983 in a number of NATO countries, do not constitute an answer to the introduction of the Soviet SS-20 missiles. The development of the aforementioned American missiles began as early as 1970, thus long before the Soviet SS-20 missiles were deployed.

--In 1974 the American Navy began testing the cruise missiles, which are now being further modernized in the United States.

--The Soviet medium-range missiles, called SS-20, are in fact the Soviet Union's response to a significant increase in the missile and nuclear threat to the defense and civilian-economic potential of the Warsaw Pact countries from the territories of the FRG, Great Britain, Italy and other NATO countries providing American forward bases in Europe. The SS-20 missiles were installed on the Soviet Union's western territory primarily as a defense against the NATO pact's aggressive missiles targeted against the Soviet Union's East European allies.

--The SS-20 missile is, in fact, merely a technically more perfect version of the two preceding SS-4 and SS-5 missile systems. The first originated in 1959, the second in 1961. For almost 20 years the Soviet Union has thus not been improving those systems. Even though the SS-20 missile is mobile and has a triple warhead, it is not a qualitatively new weapon but a modernized one. The American missiles at forward bases have been equipped with multiple warheads for a number of years.

It follows from those facts that the American assertion that the deployment of 572 new American medium-range nuclear missiles as an answer to the introduction of qualitatively new missiles does not correspond to reality.

There are also several other facts proving that, at present, according to NATO sources themselves, the balance of forces in medium-range missiles in Europe is 2 to 1 in NATO's favor.

Who Is Threatening Whom?

In the spirit of notorious demagogy, NATO countries' delegations in Madrid explained their expansive weapons program by the alleged military supremacy of the Soviet Union. The fact is, however, that there is an approximate balance of military forces between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, in the sphere of conventional weapons as well as in that of nuclear weapons.

But there is yet another substantial fact. Three quarters of the Soviet territory and a number of other socialist countries are located in Asia and bordering on China. And China, which is steadily provoking tension on its borders and speaking of the inevitability of war, has at present--according to Western sources--4.36 million soldiers. Such a force must, after all, also be reckoned with in the socialist countries' defense plans.

Juggling With Budgets

Mr Warren Zimmermann also said in Madrid: "In the middle of the seventies the American military budget declined... In the Soviet Union the trend was quite the opposite. The Soviet Union has been increasing its military budgets year after year and is therefore... responsible for the increasing military budgets on a global scale..."

That, too, has nothing in common with truth. On the contrary, it is the American military budget which keeps increasing. Its increments are growing year after year whereas the Soviet Union's military budget has remained unchanged for a great number of years.

After all, the American delegate's "arguments" are refuted even by data from Western sources. According to the London International Institute for Strategic Studies, the military expenditures of all Warsaw Pact countries amount to $160 billion annually. That is 11 percent less than NATO's military budgets ($179 billion). If we add to those considerations the Chinese military budget then the demagogy of the American assertions in Madrid becomes even more conclusive.

And let us mention yet another fact:

According to official data published by the American Government Agency for Arms Control (ACDA), the Warsaw Pact's military expenditures in the 1967-1976 decade amounted to $946 billion, compared with $1,255,000,000,000 in the NATO countries.

That is the truth. That which Mr Warren Zimmermann said in Madrid is demagogy. Facts speak for themselves.

And that is also the answer to the question who is breaking up the dialogue.

RUDE PRAVO ON U.S. MISSILE PROBLEMS IN W. EUROPE

LD031910 Prague CTK in English 1706 GMT 3 Jan 81

[Text] Prague, 3 Jan (CTK)--"Things are far from going according to plans of the Pentagon, which intends to station 572 medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe in the next three years," RUDE PRAVO wrote today.

The paper referred to the West German weekly DER SPIEGEL which had said that testing of the missiles had to be put off for six months at least, as eight of the first ten tested missiles failed to hit the target.

In addition, the Pentagon did not expect the Soviet Union to have an anti-weapon sooner than NATO had a code name for it.

It is clear from the report in DER SPIEGEL that the huge amounts were earmarked in vain in the budgets of the U.S. and other NATO states for the new missiles. The whole affair has only confirmed the old truth that a means of defence is always found against any weapon.

"Anybody in the United States who believes that the country will secure with the new weapons military superiority over the Soviet Union and other socialist countries is only succumbing to illusions," RUDE PRAVO concludes.

POLISH DELEGATE ASSESESS CSCE CONFERENCE

LD042204 Warsaw PAP in English 1410 GMT 4 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Jan (PAP)--In an interview for the Polish television, this country's Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Marian Dobrosielski, head of the Polish delegation to the meeting in Madrid, was optimistic in his assessment of the first stage of the meeting of representatives of states-signatories to the Helsinki Final Act and said it contributed to an improvement in the international situation.

Dobrosielski described the fact that the problems of military detente came into the focus of attention in Madrid as a development of special importance, the more so as in Belgrade some Western delegations claimed it went beyond the scope of the CSCE.

Dobrosielski voiced the hope that the meeting in Madrid will end in more concrete results than did the conference in Belgrade.

The vice minister said the Polish delegation submitted a proposal on holding a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe in Warsaw next October. Making a reference to competitive proposals on the issue which came from France, Yugoslavia and Sweden, Dobrosielski said he hoped they would provide a basis for planning such a conference in Warsaw as the only venue officially proposed so far.

YUGOSLAV OFFICIALS VISIT EXHIBITION IN KOSOVO

AU071224 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Text] Tirana, 7 Jan (ATA)--The exhibition of the works by the sculptor of the people, Odhise Paskali, which is still open in Pristina, has drawn the attention of the artlovers of the autonomous socialist region of Kosovo. It has been visited by thousands of people, amongst whom many social personalities, men of art and culture and workers and peasants from Pristina and other communes.

The exhibition was also visited by the member of the Presidency of the SFR of Yugoslavia, Fadilj Hodj and the member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for information, Ismail Bajra.

The visitors have expressed good evaluations for the high artistic level of the works exhibited.

COMMUNAL ECONOMIC MINISTER REVIEWS ACHIEVEMENTS

AU071717 [Editorial Report] Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian on 27 December publishes on pages 1-2 an interview with Minister of Communal Economy Rrapo Dervishi in which he reviews achievements during 1980 and outlines future prospects. According to Dervishi, "Total services will be fulfilled about 102 percent with about 7 percent more public services than in 1979, or more than the growth of these services in 1977 and 1978 taken together. The communal economy will fulfill its general industrial production plan by about 102 percent. Fulfillment of this year's tasks guarantees fulfillment of the tasks of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, making it possible for the rate of growth of public services to be twice as high as the population growth. Better work has also been done in fulfilling financial indicators. The centralized state net income will be 103 percent fulfilled while the enterprises' net income will be 102 percent fulfilled." Dervishi continues to describe achievements such as improvement in the supply of electrical energy and drinkable water to various cities and villages.

Dervishi also mentions work carried out to improve communal services, for their growth of variety and quality. Various new activities have been created throughout the year and "in the second half of the year alone 36 workshops were built," and "13 new communal service enterprises were created in the major cities in this period."

In conclusion Dervishi outlines prospects for the Seventh 5-Year Plan in which he anticipated that "services, repairs and work in demand by the people will increase about 7 percent as opposed to 1980, or 3.3 times more than the population growth. General industrial production will increase 11 percent." He states that communal services in 1985, compared to 1980, will increase by 45 percent and the enterprises' net income by about 7 percent. New investments for construction of housing will be and special attention will be given to industrial production which constitutes 80 percent of communal service activity. In particular, attention will be given to the production of handicraft enterprises. "In 1981 industrial production from these enterprises is stipulated to increase about 60 percent. In 1985 we will have a growth of over 90 percent over 1980." Dervishi concludes by generally outlining initiatives for growth in communal services, such as the construction of more complex workshops, variety in household services, improvement in electrical and water supply, road maintenance and others.

BCP DAILY COMMENTS ON REAGAN 'COLLUSION' WITH PRC

AU061555 Sofia BTA in English 1355 GMT 6 Jan 81

["Dangerous Closeness"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 6 Jan (BTA)--Today's RABOTNICHESKO DE[illegible] writes that in its first Beijing probings (the visit of the Republican Senator T. St[illegible]ns and Republican Party figure Anna Chennault) the USA Administration has manifested its wish to further strengthen the collusion with Beijing on an anti-Soviet basis.

Citing reports of the REUTERS News Agency that the two official envoys of the new American Administration are "f[illegible]e anticommunists" the paper stresses that it has become a routine practice in Beijing to honour most those visitors who are advertising their militant anti-communism.

Commenting on Stevens' statements on the possibility to supply China with offensive weapons, needed because of the "threatening aggressiveness" of...the Soviet Union, the paper stresses that the United States want to involve the Maoists into a further round of the arms competition and what is more with an explicit anti-Soviet, anti-socialist and anti-communist purpose.

The paper goes on to say that the Maoists do not concede to playing the passive side and are eager to prove their readiness to be a worthy partner in all initiatives against detente and for additional aggravation of the situation on the international scene.

This "friendly" closeness can entail utterly dangerous consequences for peace and security in Asia and not only in this continent," the paper writes.

COMMENT ON REAGAN'S COURTESY VISIT TO MEXICO

AU061424 Sofia BTA in English 0805 GMT 6 Jan 81

["The USA's New Continental Policy"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 6 Jan (BTA)--Today's ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME stresses that the aim of the new continental concepts of Washington is the economic and political grip on the American continent.

"This explains the USA's pronounced interest in Mexico and supplies the clue to unravelling the "courtesy visit" of Mr Ronald Reagan to this country--his first visit abroad before taking office," reads the signed commentary.

It is stressed further on that the United States wants to exert pressure on Mexico to obtain unilateral economic advantages: rise in the export of Mexican oil for the United States, curbing the Mexican immigration to the United States, advantages for the North American fishermen in Mexican territorial waters.

Certainly, the paper goes on, now, just like in the past, Mexico will demonstrate its unwillingness for its own oil exports to depend entirely on the USA market and has already denounced its agreements with the United States on fishing.

"Different are the interests of the two countries on the basic issues of international life. Mexico does not approve of USA encroachments on detente and Washington's partiality towards the extreme right-wing and the tyrannical regimes of Latin America", the paper concludes.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS TO BURMESE COUNTERPARTS

AU031917 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 3 Jan 81

[Text] Sofia, 3 Jan (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, has wired congratulations to U Ne Win, president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, on the country's national day. The message conveys cordial greetings and best wishes for all-round progress and prosperity of the friendly Burmese people.

The hope is expressed that the relations between the two countries will be given a greater impetus in the future to the good of the two friendly peoples, in the interest of peace and progress.

On the same occasion Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has sent a telegram to U Maung Maung Kha, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, which also conveys most sincere wishes for prosperity and all-round successes.

TODOROV ATTENDS MINISTERIAL COUNCIL SESSION

AU072040 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Text] A session of the Council of Ministers was held today. The chairmen of the okrug People's Councils attended the session and adopted a decision on further perfecting the self-sufficiency system of the people in the populated centers. It was assessed that the introduction of this system to supply the people with agricultural products is playing a major role in achieving the party's program to raise the people's living standards. The system also helps to uncover reserves to increase agricultural production and maximally develop initiative to regularly supply the people.

The new decision establishes normative conditions for the agroindustrial complexes and other agricultural organizations to assume responsibility for developing private plots and for ensuring production and purchase of the agricultural goods necessary for satisfying the people included in the conurbation system. A new planning system will be introduced which will guarantee all state needs and will improve the supply of the people with necessary goods.

Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, emphasized the great responsibility of the okrug People's Councils and of the municipal People's Councils executive committees to comprehensively fulfill the tasks on self-sufficiency as well as of the need to render assistance and control over the activities of the agroindustrial complexes in elaborating and fulfilling the counterplans on self-sufficiency as well as in ensuring the necessary production so that the normatives set up in each conurbation system can be achieved.

BRIEFS

NEW IRAQI AMBASSADOR--The newly appointed ambassador of the Republic of Iraq to Bulgaria, Majid Ahmad Mahdi (?as Samarra'i), has arrived in Bulgaria. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Dec 80 p 2 AU]

AIR, RAIL LINES--Sofia, 5 Jan (BTA)--In 1981 the Bulgarian civil aviation Balkan is to carry 2,400,000 passengers. Several regular lines to Asia and Africa are also expected to be opened. A Balkan flight will reach Angola's capital of Luanda via Malta twice a week. An agreement has been signed with Aeroflot on the joint utilization of the Sofia-Tbilisi-Shumen and Varna-Tbilisi lines. Agreements are underway with Air France on joint use of the regular and charter flights between Bulgaria and France. As from this March the Rila international travel agency opens a regular Sofia-Berlin connection on the present railway line via Romania, Hungary and Czechoslovakia without stopover in Bucharest. The train will be equipped with all the facilities required to make a long journey enjoyable. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 5 Jan 81 AU]

LIPAVSKY VIEWS POLAND TAKING STEPS TOWARD RENEWAL

AU071537 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Jan 81 p 7

[Jan Lipavsky Warsaw dispatch: "Steps Toward Renewal; Poland at the Threshold of a New Year"]

[Text] Poland has entered this year with the hope that the residue of the profound social and economic crisis will be gradually overcome. The first indications of a transition to the normal rhythm of life are manifested above all in industrial plants and services, where the working cycle is gradually being restored. The consequences of the strikes are, nonetheless, still evident. Many enterprises lack raw and other materials and semifinished products, and on the domestic market there is a palpable shortage of basic foodstuffs.

Nevertheless, the conviction is beginning to prevail in society that Poland is capable of overcoming this state of affairs because, to cite just one reason, the country has at its disposal a modern industrial potential and enough qualified cadres. The situation in agriculture, broken up into small holdings, is worse in that respect. The number of farms run by farmers who are of retirement age, with out successors, is growing. The problem of agricultural production's concentration will thus continue to exert a strong influence on the stability of the whole Polish economy.

There are, however, other outstanding issues as well. The enemies of people's Poland know about them and would like to profit from the problems encountered in resolving them. Comrade S. Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, noted at the first meeting of the Congress Committee that at meetings of the antisocialist KOR organization views continue to be voiced that are aimed against the fundamental interests of socialist Poland. As time goes by it is also becoming apparent, however, that the scope within which various antisocialist forces and anarchist elements operate is gradually being narrowed. In some new trade union organizations, for instance, until recently listening to those forces and elements, it is increasingly evident that honest members of Solidarity are dissociating themselves from them.

That is, possibly, influenced by the economic reform now under preparation, the first measures of which are being introduced as of 1 January this year. An equally favorable influence on the entire social atmosphere may also be exerted by the new government measures pertaining to further increasing old age pensions and family allowances. As to the economic reform, its main objective is to provide greater economic independence to the plants and enterprises collectives by limiting some directives and restrictions. That is the first stage of the reform, in which the main emphasis is being placed on a correct ratio between labor productivity and the wage fund. Such a ratio is to be achieved by way of reducing, to the greatest possible extent, production and other costs. As far as the increase of old age pensions and family allowances is concerned, it is being received with great satisfaction. Old age pensions and family allowances ceased long ago to correspond to the increased cost of living, even though the fact that in the past decade the government several times increased various social payments must not be ignored.

There are also other areas in which progress is being registered. The principles of socialist democracy have been significantly deepened and expanded and relations among various segments of society, especially between the workers class and state bodies, have improved. H. Jablonski, chairman of the Polish People's Republic's State Council, justly emphasized in his New Year's address that a great deal has already been done to better satisfy the working people's needs and the country's further development. At the same time he noted, however, that not all measures will yield results immediately, which is especially true of economic reform.

An ever increasing number of citizens regard that viewpoint as a point of departure for normalizing social and economic life. Therefore, good feelings arise when society is informed, for instance, that on 31 December 1980 the fourth 200-megawatt turbine of the Polaniec powerplant was hooked up to the nationwide electricity network, reducing the considerable energy shortfall, or when the collective of the V.I. Lenin steel mill reports to the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee that it has produced the 100,000th ton of steel. The fact that near Koszalina geologists discovered a substantial crude oil deposit also gives rise to great hopes. The assistance extended to Poland in this area by the Soviet Union is appreciated.

Cooperation with the Soviet Union is for Poland a crucial factor. It is not only a matter of the substantial financial and material aid extended by the land of the soviets to our northern neighbors to overcome difficulties on the domestic market; it is a matter of Poland's production and technological links with Soviet industry, without which it would be impossible today to ensure the country's economic life. Poland's trade and economic cooperation with the USSR is from that viewpoint one of the main prerequisites for reviving the Polish economy. The way to gradually liquidate the Polish People's Republic's indebtedness, too, is through broad trade and economic cooperation with all socialist states. In other words--Poland wants to consistently honor its commitments stemming from concluded agreements and contracts. It wants to contribute its share to the CEMA member countries' socialist integration.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL USSR COMMISSION SESSION ENDS

Husak Receives Talyzin

LD071848 Prague CTK in English 1725 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Text] Prague, 7 Jan (CTK)--Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and president, received here today Nikolay Talyzin, Soviet deputy premier, who is head of a Soviet delegation to the 21st session of the inter-governmental Czechoslovak-Soviet Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

Also present was Vaclav Hula, Presidium member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission.

In a cordial discussion the Czechoslovak and Soviet representatives highly appreciated the results achieved in the development of bilateral economic cooperation, and their contribution to the deepening of the process of economic integration. They also stressed the extraordinary importance of the coordination of plans of economic and social development of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union for 1981-1985 and the realization of the long-term program on specialization and cooperation in production between the two countries. In this connection they also appreciated the activity of the inter-governmental Czechoslovak-Soviet Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

Agreement To Be Signed

LD072138 Prague CTK in English 2100 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Text] Prague, 7 Jan (CTK)--A protocol and several documents were signed here Wednesday at the close of the 21st session of the intergovernmental Czechoslovak-Soviet Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation which took place on January 5-7.

The Czechoslovak delegation was led by Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Commission Vaclav Hula, and the Soviet delegation by Deputy Chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers Nikolay Talyzin.

Special attention at the session was paid to further cooperation in the engineering industry. An agreement providing for a substantial expansion of cooperation in the construction and reconstruction of industrial plants in Czechoslovakia in 1981-85 will be signed in nearest future.

MADR COMMENTS ON EGYPT, KISSINGER TRIP

AU071345 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Jan 81 p 7

[Milan Madr commentary in the column "Notes": "The Pawn of a Foreign Strategy"]

[Text] Egypt is wading deeper and deeper into treacherous waters by acting as the zealous bearer of American imperialist interests both in the Middle East and Africa. While conservative Saudi Arabia, for instance, is undoubtedly reluctant to openly grant military bases on its territory to the Americans--even though last year it consented to the entry and activity of four American spyplanes with the AWACS system--As-Sadat's Egypt is leaning over backward to offer the United States military bases, and is generally eagerly striving to enter U.S. service.

The developing collaboration includes the use of Egyptian military bases, joint maneuvers and training, across the ocean, an increasing number of Egyptian soldiers, as well as a growing stream of weapons deliveries. This collaboration is an obvious threat to many close and more distant neighbors of Egypt. Last year's maneuvers by members of American intervention units in the middle of the desert, between Cairo and Alexandria, were meant to enable the Pentagon to "get experience for action in the event of a military crisis threatening the Persian Gulf area," as was stated openly.

Egypt is also the bearer of American interests in Africa. For instance, it is introducing counterrevolutionary dynamite into the so-called Horn of Africa through its active collaboration with Somalia. According to a statement by the Egyptian minister of defense, Egypt is giving both weapons and military advisers to this country, which has forgotten its bitter past and has offered the Americans a military base in Berbera. Egypt is also training Somali officers and soldiers. The purpose of all this is to introduce military unrest in revolutionary Ethiopia and undermine its stability by assaults from the Somali side. It is no coincidence that former U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger's trip--which Kissinger is undertaking privately but obviously with the approval of the U.S. president-elect--to certain countries of the Middle East and Africa, has led him to Somalia and from there to Egypt. The hatred felt by Egyptian reactionaries for the Ethiopian revolution--a hatred it shares with the United States--is surpassed perhaps only by their common hatred of the Afghan revolution, against which they are leading a life and death struggle--even if this struggle is hopeless.

After last year's American maneuvers in the Egyptian desert, the British newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES wrote: "Joint operations prove the growing military relations between the United States and Egypt. President As-Sadat counts on these relations to permit him to become the most significant ally of the United States in the Middle East, and thus to overtake Israel."

Even though Washington welcomes the sorry ambition of present-day Egypt to become Washington's regional gendarme, the set task, as formulated by the British newspaper, is obviously beyond Egypt's potential. In any case, Egypt's role as the pawn of a foreign, imperialist strategy sharply contradicts both Egyptian and Arab interests, and also peace in the Middle East.

HUSAK RECEIVES NEW TURKISH, GDR AMBASSADORS

LD071850 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Text] Today, in Prague Castle, Gustav Husak, president of the republic, received the new extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the Turkish republic in Czechoslovakia, Savlet Aktug. During the reception it was stated that Czechoslovak-Turkish relations have traditions going back many years and good conditions have been created for their further development. Deepening of mutually advantageous contacts in all fields of mutual interest is also in full agreement with the policy of detente and with the spirit of the principles approved by the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Also today the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR to Czechoslovakia, Helmut Ziebart, presented his credentials to the president of the republic. In the course of a cordial and comradely conversation the two men emphasized with satisfaction that the mutual cooperation between the two fraternal parties and states is developing intensively on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and reflects the results of the deliberations held by the highest representatives of the two countries in 1979. All necessary prerequisites exist to successfully develop this cooperation further. In solving the important questions of the current complex international situation the identical views and united progress of Czechoslovakia and the GDR are an expression of the will to make a joint contribution--together with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries--to the maintenance of peace and security in the world.

The determination to make every possible contribution to the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community and to implement the conclusions adopted at the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact in 1980 was particularly emphasized.

KABRHELOVA LEADS DELEGATION TO INDOCHINA

LD071240 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Text] A delegation of the Czechoslovak Union of Women Central Committee led by its chairman, Marie Kabrhelova, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat, left today for an official friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic. The delegation was seen off at the Prague Ruzyne airport by Jarmila Malecka, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Union of Women Central Committee, and other representatives of the union.

DAILY CRITICIZES READER ON NATIONALITY ISSUE

AU071813 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Jan 81 p 5

[Unattributed; "Polemical Answer to a Reader's Views on the Solution of the Nationality Issue: Are We Taking Care of Our Own Nation?"]

[Excerpts] Responding to some articles published in PRAVDA, devoted to the problem of the Slovak national uprising and management of the national economy, M. Mojs of Bratislava-Kramare reacted with two letters full of confused and erroneous views on the solution of the nationality issue in Czechoslovakia. "You pick the good comments and forget the bad ones," Mojs added in the closing part of his second letter. But when we had read them thoroughly, we the editorial board, came to the opposite view: We pick that with which we cannot agree because... but this will be explained in a polemical spirit by Prof Juraj Zvara, doctor of sciences, whom we asked to comment on the views we chose from our reader's letters. [paragraph continues]

It is our opinion that such an exchange of views will contribute to a more profound knowledge and understanding of the nationality policy conducted by our Communist Party.

The Uprising in the Scale of Values

"I am familiar with the problems of the Slovak national uprising, because my father fought with the others in it against fascism and because two of my brothers and sisters died during the war. In other words, I am not indifferent to what is being written and said about the Slovak national uprising. Therefore I became indignant when I saw at Korytnica Spa a group of Czech tourists who were contemptuous of the Slovak national uprising memorial there and said that it would have been better to build a hospital instead. Those people have no affinity of any sort for the Slovak national uprising and were almost angry with us that the Slovaks dared to stand up as a nation with a healthy core...perhaps only the actual Czech participants in the Slovak national uprising appreciate the uprising, but I have my doubts about the other." (from M.M.'s letters)

Certainly, there are people like that. But we do not judge the whole people on the basis of an individuals' views; when we come across a politically unenlightened Czech, Pole, Hungarian or someone else, we do not blame the whole people--the same as a politically unenlightened Slovak does not represent the Slovak nation.

The Issue of Slovaks Abroad

"During the first Czechoslovak republic, Prague exchanged Horna Orava and Zamagurie for the Tesin area. About 300,000 Slovaks are involved about whom no one cares. And here I would like to ask who betrayed whom, with what right did the Czechs at that time exchange, without our consent, more than 30 villages with a purely Slovak population? To me personally, the fate of Slovaks abroad is of greater interest than that of Palestinians... Five million hard-working people are involved who went abroad in search of work and who would like to be buried in Slovakia because they are enthusiastic about its socialist upsurge...." (from M.M's letters)

Our reader is not original. Representatives of the defeated bourgeoisie and also some rightwingers voiced similar, openly nationalist views a long time before him. Such views also emerged during the 1968 nationalist wave. However, we do not want to accuse the reader of nationalism or rightwing views. We only want to show that some of the so-called general citizens' views are almost naive when it comes to assessing relations between nationalities. The absence of a class and concretely historical approach to the concept of nationality can lead even an honest citizen where the nationalists would like to have him, where they can "play" on his national feelings, ideas, consciousness, idea of fatherland, national past and the present. By the way, in the Polish People's Republic there are not 300,000 Slovaks, as the reader claims, but 30,000 Czechs and Slovaks.

Common State--From the Will of Both Nations

"I am convinced that in the Slovak national uprising Slovakia was after independence.... Economic integration is also a prerequisite for coexistence, but it does not rule out an independent existence within its framework on the basis of national independence, which is the only true culmination of a national and democratic revolution." (from M.M.'s letters)

We live with the Czechs and they live with us in a common state because it is advantageous for us, because it enables us to make more rapid progress. If it were not mutually advantageous for us, it would not make sense and each people could live in its own nation state.

Thus we live together not because of some sort of "historical destiny," as it is occasionally called and even today explained, but--above all--as the consequence of the fact that it is beneficial for both nations--and also for the nationalities--as well as for their further socialist development. Here the slogan applies: The more internationalism, unity, friendship, integration and coming close together, the more beneficial for the people, and the faster their material and spiritual potential multiplies. The more parochialism--then the more, backwardness.

URO PRESIDIUM ASSESSES TRADE UNION BODIES' WORK

LD072042 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Text] At its session today the Central Council of Trade Unions Presidium assessed the participation of trade unions in the preparations for the 16th CPCZ Congress. The Presidium noted that the enterprise committees of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement have actively supported the conclusions of the 18th session of the party Central Committee; the vast majority have ensured the detailing of new tasks as the condition of their organizations during the period of the preparations for the 16th party congress. Some organizations, however, suffer from excessive vagueness in defining directions of activity and from lack of understanding of the importance of the discussion of the joint approach by both the enterprise committees of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and the economic management in solving urgent production problems and in ensuring the well-being of working people.

The URO Presidium praised the work of the trade union bodies and functionaries and the effort of all the working people of the lignite mines and the briquet works at Sokolov, who in the Sixth 5-Year Plan have exceeded the planned extraction of coal. The URO Presidium instructed that greater attention should be paid to the improvement of the health service, catering and the total improvement of miners' living conditions.

The Presidium also dealt with the tasks of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in the sphere of labor and wages in the conditions of the improved system of planned management of the national economy. The adopted resolution stresses that the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, working under the conditions of the socialist system, has both the duty and the necessary prerequisites for fully exercising its influence on the management and implementation of the wages policy in the interest of the whole of society.

DAILY CRITICIZES 'RUMOR MONGERS,' SALT RUMOR

AU071217 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Jan 81 p 2

[Stefan Kocuta article: "Disenchantment With the Grapevine"]

[Text] They work inconspicuously, but tenaciously and perseveringly. You meet them on the street. They always begin at the end of a conversation, as if by the way, like "Have you heard that...?" Yes, these people are spreading whispers, spreading various rumors and fabrications from ear to ear. They are passing off lies as the truth. With their talk, they cast doubt on anything that can be doubted. And there is always someone who swallows it hook, line and sinker. The one who speaks this nonsense always claims to be someone in the know, a person informed by the best-informed circles. Thus, for example, not so long ago in Kosice they launched a rumor about salt. Allegedly, there will be no salt. Everything is being exported. God only knows where to and to whom. And the fearful again swallowed it. For a few days there really was no salt--because they bought it all. But there is plenty of salt in the city again, and the fearful are cursing and trying to figure out what to do with all the salt they stockpiled.

But it serves them right, even if this might sound malicious. The bad thing is that nothing happened to those who launched that rumor. And there was even no one interested in finding out who spreads such fabrications. We should pay more attention to these rumor mongers, pillory them and prosecute them, because they cast doubts on our work, our common endeavor, and are magnifying--even though we admit our weak spots and shortcomings. This cannot be called just innocent yakking....

HUSAK APPOINTS KVASIL NEW SCIENCE ACADEMY CHIEF

LD071842 Prague CTK in English 1730 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Text] Prague, 7 Jan (CTK)--Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak received here Wednesday the outgoing and the new chairmen of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences (CSAV), Academicians Jaroslav Kozesnik and Bohumil Kvasil.

He thanked Jaroslav Kozesnik for his activities as the head of the top Czechoslovak scientific institution, and congratulated Bohumil Kvasil on his appointment as the academy's new chairman.

Both academicians assured the president that all CSAV institutions will continue to take an active part in the implementation of the scientific and technical policy of the Communist Party and the state.

BRIEFS

CPCZ OFFICIAL DIES--The CPCZ Central Committee and the Presidium of the Czehcoslovak Academy of Sciences, announce with profound sorrow that Academician Ladislav Stoll, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and an important representative of our revolutionary workers' movement, director of the Institute of Czech and World Literature at the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, chairman of the section for literature and art of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, died in Prague today. [Excerpt] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 6 Jan 81 LD]

SLOVAK MINERAL DISCOVERIES--In the past 5 years in Slovakia, geologists have discovered natural gas and casing-head gasoline near Lipany, and at the moment are investigating a new find of about 3 billion cubic meters of natural gas near Borsky Jura. In the Zahorska Nizina area in Kutska Priekopa they have discovered a deposit of about 150 million tons of lignite, and 10-15 million tons of brown coal in the Dolina mine near Velky Krtis. A deposit containing about 5 million tons of iron ore has been discovered near Nizna Slana. Mercury extraction has begun near Velka Studna. Tungsten ores are being studied in the low Tatras, an indication of nickel ores exists in the Spissko-Gemerske Rudohorie and 5-8 million tons of high-grade pearlite ores have been discovered in Jastraba near Kremnica. New sources of drinking water have been discovered in various parts of Slovakia. [Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 27 Dec 80 p 4 AU]

NEW BRIDGE--A 4-lane expressway-type bridge is build in Usti Nad Labem. It is expected to be finished in 1985 and cost Kcs300 million. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Dec 80 p 2 AU]

ELECTROTECHNICAL INDUSTRY INCREASED PRODUCTION--At a press conference held in Prague on 19 December, M. Kubat, CSSR minister of electrotechnical industry, said that the production of his national economic sector will increase 7.3 percent in 1981. New and better types of black-and-white and color television sets, portable stereo-radio sets with built-in tape recorders, turntables and so forth will appear on the market next year, Kubat said. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Dec 80 p 2 AU]

NEW BRICK KILN--A new fully automated brick kiln has been put on stream in Nitra-Ivanka. The kiln, which was built at a cost of Kcs42.5 million, will employ only 50 people but has an annual production capacity of 23 million bricks. [Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 31 Dec 80 p 4 AU]

HONECKER ISSUES NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS TO NATION

LD311206 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0521 GMT 31 Dec 80

[Text] Berlin, 31 Dec (ADN)--The general secretary of the SED Central Committee, Erich Honecker, has conveyed New Year greetings to all citizens of the GDR in an article. The text of the article is as follows:

At the turn of the year I convey my cordial greetings and best wishes for the new year to all citizens of the GDR, and to all comrades and friends. We are crossing its threshold with good results of joint work for the benefit of the people. They fill us with justifiable pride and influence the future. In the year which is now ending the struggle for peace and socialism, as everyone knows, has not become easier. Imperialism has distinctly aggravated the international situation. Much concern has been caused by this. But the most important thing is that it was possible to preserve peace. For this the growth in power and strength of the Soviet Union and the whole socialist community and their indefatigable, resolute efforts, in which the GDR has been actively involved, were of decisive importance.

The year 1981 is the year of the 10th SED Congress. In view of the high standard of development achieved in our republic and the new tasks which face us in domestic and foreign policy, this party congress will take a special place in the history of the SED and our people. It will lay down how we will continue to shape the developed socialist society and thus create the basic conditions for the gradual transition to communism. In this way decisions of historic scope will be made for our country. The preparations already show that the significance of the 10th party congress is everywhere well understood. This is demonstrated in the most impressive manner by the strength of socialist competition--the great people's initiative which embraces all spheres of social life. Such great achievements can only emanate from a close relationship of trust between party and people. They serve to strengthen our socialist state of workers and peasants and every individual citizen of our socialist fatherland.

Looking back at the balance sheet of 1980, we are justified in saying that the start of the new decade has been a successful one. We have achieved what we jointly set for ourselves. Industry exceeded the most important performance targets of the economic plan and if many people at first thought it impossible to exceed these high tasks by 2 days' production then reality taught them better. Despite the vagaries of the weather, our agriculture produced a good harvest. Last year, more than 167,000 homes were built or modernized, which is the largest number of homes ever produced within 1 year and handed over to the people of our country. Retail trade turnover almost reached M100 billion. There was impressive progress in education, science, art and culture and in all spheres of our society. The defense power of our country was guaranteed. The achievements of socialism and the peaceful work of our people were reliably protected at all times.

In the past year, too, the unity of economic and social policy decided upon by the Ninth SED Congress proved itself. High performances made it possible to further secure and further expand the material and cultural living standards already achieved. To this end, working people at millions of jobs have daily and hourly done their duty. They frequently did much more than that. Especially in view of the crisis in the capitalist world, the continuing mass unemployment and the spreading of fear there over economic survival, our citizens are particularly aware of the value of social security in their own country. Socialism is well able to cope with stormy times, too.

All in all, 1980 is the year in which the greatest economic overall performance has been achived up till now. We can be rightly proud of these results and they strengthen our confidence in the future.

Today, on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers and the National Council of the National Front of the GDR, I want to express a warm word of thanks. It is for all those who contributed vigorously to the successes in 1980 in the struggle for peace and socialism. I address these thanks to the working class, the cooperative farmers, the members of the intelligentsia and all working people. I express them to the women, the men, youth and labor veterans. I also say thank you to the members of the National People's Army, the Border Troops, the security organs, the German People's Police and the worker's militia units.

In international policy, the GDR proves itself to be a cornerstone of peace in Europe. In all that we do we have the support of the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community. This is of decisive significance for both the internal development of our republic and for our foreign policy activities. The fighting community of the SED and the CPSU, the unshakable friendship of the GDR and the USSR have proved themselves once again. This makes it possible for us to solve even the most complicated questions of social development and opens up secure prospects to our peoples. There is a mighty force in the unity of the whole socialist community.

When the year 1980 began it became clear that international detente would be put to the test most seriously by the machinations of imperialism. The most aggressive circles of NATO continually stoked up new sources of crises in the world and aggravated the international situation. The aim behind this is to find a way out of the crisis of the capitalist system. History knows only too well about these circles and how dangerous their way out is for the peoples. This indicates at the same time how much greater are the efforts required for the securing of peace. We have taken this into account. Standing at the dividing line between the social systems of socialism and imperialism and between the alliances of the Warsaw Pact and NATO, the GDR has always acted in the spirit of international responsibility. Our constructive course of peaceful coexistence with its positive results which benefit political detente in Europe is an expression of this. It corresponds with the interests of the peoples, who do not want a new war and who state this with growing strength.

At their recent meeting in Moscow, the leading representatives of the member-states of the Warsaw Pact stressed that our countries are purposefully pursuing their mission of peace, although no encouraging signs have so far been forthcoming from the other side. We are purposefully continuing our efforts in the struggle for peace, international security, arms limitation and disarmament. A rebuff must be delivered to the course of the arms race and confrontation being followed by the most aggressive circles of imperialism. Measures are necessary for practical results in the negotiations on arms limitation and disarmament. In the final analysis, everything depends on complementing political detente with military detente for the securing of peace in Europe, and not only in Europe.

This also applies to the shaping of relations with our immediate Western neighbor, the Federal Republic of Germany. Relations with the FRG are a part of our overall relations with the capitalist world and are determined by our policy of peaceful coexistence. This stresses their significance for the safeguarding of peace in Europe. Greater Germany dreams at the fireside, the fiction of the existence of a German Reich with 1937 borders can only harm detente, which requires, above all, reason and a sense of realities. There are two sovereign, independent German states, and there are GDR citizens and there are FRG citizens. There can be absolutely no dispute about that. It would be well, however, to adhere to the idea that, with respect for the principle of equal rights and equal security, it is possible in relations between the two German states to move forward not a little for mutual advantage.

At the turn of the year many people are asking themselves the question about the future of detente. Indeed, NATO's policy of a high-level of arming and in particular the United States, presents a serious and dangerous burden for the future. The Washington long-term program for this Western alliance, its Brussels missile decision and the nonratification of SALT-II are aimed at nothing other than changing the military balance to the disadvantage of socialism. The Warsaw declaration of our alliance has made it abundantly clear along which paths the solution of the disarmament problem, which is one of the most complicated questions of our time, can be advanced. This concept has proved to be the right one and remains a burning topical issue.

With the beginning of 1981 we are entering a new 5-year plan. With full justification we can state that we have prepared ourselves for it thoroughly. In accordance with the Leninist style of the policy of our party, the new requirements of the 1980's were analyzed jointly with the working people and constructive solutions were developed. The 1981 economic plan is fully in accordance with the long-term strategy of successfully continuing the unity of economic and social policy under the changed conditions, too.

As is well-known, this plan provides for a higher level in the increase of economic performance. Produced national income [das produzierte nationaleinkommen] is to rise by 5 percent. The production of industrial goods is to increase somewhat more rapidly, namely by 5.8 percent. Labor productivity in this sphere will also rise by 5 percent. It is envisaged that the net money income of the population and retail trade turnover will each increase by 4 percent; 174,500 homes will be built or modernized. These few basic figures alone show that we intend to continue, through high performances, to guarantee the material and cultural standard of living achieved by people in the GDR and to increase it progressively.

Our entire economic activity in 1981 must be directed toward accelerating scientific-technical progress and to the comprehensive economic use of its results. That is the key question. This will considerably increase the boost provided by socialist rationalization. This is all the more important because economic growth must be largely achieved with the same quantities of raw materials and fuels.

Our people possess important traditions in the field of soience and technology. In the GDR, the first socialist state of workers and peasants on German soi', where the working people receive the full benefits of their achievements, it is necessary to cherish and develop this tradition. The task which we set for ourselves is that of achieving higher quality and efficiency of work through the possibilities which modern science and technology offer. This applies to a minister or the general director of a combine, to scientists, the designer and technicians as well as to the worker, who puts new technologies into practice and helps to master them. The initiative of the Zeiss workers in honor of the 10th SED Congress, which is spreading throughout the whole of our republic from week to week, is in accordance with this. This movement must be assisted to complete success.

The 26th CPSU Congress takes place a few weeks before our party congress. It will be a significant event for the Soviet people and its future, for the socialist community, for the communist world movement and all forces of progress and peace in the world. The year 1981 will be filled with great activities from the outset which are directed toward making our socialist fatherland even more beautiful. Every individual is called upon to cooperate in this. I would like to express the hope that 1981 will be a good and peaceful year for the citizens of our German Democratic Republic. I express to you all my most cordial wishes for health, personal well-being and happiness.

LEADERS EXCHANGE GREETINGS WITH FRATERNAL COUNTRIES

LD011430 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1231 GMT 1 Jan 81

[Text] Berlin, 1 Jan (ADN)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, have exchanged friendly New Year greetings and best wishes for a successful 1981.

Erich Honecker also exchanged cordial New Year greetings with the general secretaries and first secretaries of the Central Committees of the fraternal parties and heads of state of the other socialist countries.

The chairman of the GDR State Council also exchanged New Year greetings with the leading representatives of other states and international organizations.

Erich Honecker also exchanged best wishes for 1981 with the leaders of communist and workers' parties from nonsocialist countries and with other friendly parties and national liberation movements.

Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers exchanged cordial New Year greetings, and greetings were exchanged with the chairmen of the Councils of Ministers of the other socialist fraternal countries and heads of government of other states.

Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, exchanged New Year's greetings with parliamentary presidents worldwide.

FOREIGN MINISTER IN DENMARK FOR 2-DAY VISIT

LD070958 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0914 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Copenhagen, 7 Jan (ADN)--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer arrived in Denmark today on an official 2-day visit. He has been invited by Danish Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen, who warmly welcomed him at Copenhagen's main railway station.

Talks Begin

LD071844 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1616 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Text] Copenhagen, 7 Jan (ADN)--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer today had talks here with leading representatives of the Danish state. During an audience with Queen Margrethe II he conveyed greetings from Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, which the Queen reciprocated with thanks, expressing best wishes for the new year.

Later Oskar Fischer met Danish Prime Minister, Anker Jorgensen, who asked him to convey cordial greetings to the GDR party and state leadership. Anker Jorgensen paid tribute to the bilateral relations between the GDR and Denmark and described them as positive. This is making a significant contribution to detente, to which there is no sensible alternative.

Oskar Fischer arrived this morning at Copenhagen main station for a 2-day visit to Denmark. He was cordially welcomed by Denmark's foreign minister, Kjeld Olesen. The two ministers then started political talks. In an exchange of views on international questions both sides stated the desire to preserve and broaden all that has been achieved thanks to detente. The ministers agreed that this is no easy task, even though the causes of the current tension in the world are assessed differently. But under the circumstances perseverance and positive examples of cooperation are all the more necessary.

In this context Oskar Fischer stressed that relations between Denmark and the GDR are developing in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act. They are based on mutual respect and noninterference in each other's affairs. Kjeld Olesen spoke about the value of good relations with the GDR. The fact that the two states belong to different social systems and alliances should not be an obstacle to the further development of these relations.

TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED 6 JAN WITH FRANCE

LD071512 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1330 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Text] Paris, 7 Jan (ADN)--Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers and state secretary in the Foreign Trade Ministry, and Michel Cointat, French minister of foreign trade, yesterday signed on behalf of their governments an agreement on cooperation by GDR and French enterprises in third markets. This follows the signing in 1980 of a 10-year agreement and a 5-year program with regard to economic, industrial and technical cooperation and demonstrates the desire of the governments of the two countries for a more rapid, long-term and stable development of economic cooperation.

Dr Beil had arrived in Paris the same day and had been received by French Premier Raymond Barre. In the talk, which was held in an open atmosphere, both sides expressed their satisfaction at the rapid and purposeful deepening of bilateral economic relations during the past year.

Barre stressed that his government assessed the developments to date in bilateral relations very positively, and wanted to continue these developments on a long-term basis and to implement the agreements signed purposefully and constructively. The French Government, also wanted with these activities to contribute to peace and security in Europe. Therefore, industrial cooperation in particular ought to be deepened not only in the proven spheres but extended to other areas.

Barre said he was satisfied that all the goals so far agreed upon had been achieved, including the steady increase of foreign trade turnover, and stressed his government's determination to exercise a positive influence on the consistent fulfillment of the working program for 1981-82 agreed upon at the fifth meeting of the joint government commission in November 1980. He expressed a wish for continued contacts at government level.

Dr Beil also had further talks yesterday with Foreign Trade Minister Michel Cointat, the chairman of the France-GDR Government commission, Michel Freyche, and several industrialists.

TISCH, KROLIKOWSKI ATTEND MEETINGS OF WORKERS

LD071624 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1442 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Text] Berlin, 7 Jan (ADN)--Workers in Rudersdorf, Frankfurt/Oder Bezirk and Brandenburg, Potsdam Bezirk, discussed their initiatives in the year of the 10th SED Congress today with members of the SED Politburo. At a meeting at the Rudersdorf cement works, addressed by Harry Tisch, SED Politburo member and chairman of the FDGB, the workers reaffirmed their determination to speed up performance growth and the development of efficiency. They intend to raise labor productivity to 106 percent. Harry Tisch noted that in 1981 about 175,000 housing units would be built or modernized in the GDR, that is double the number in 1971. He said in the GDR four times more cement is produced per head of population that the world average.

At a meeting of trade unionists in the Brandenburg worsted spinning mill, attended by Werner Krolikowski, member of the SED Politburo and first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, it was decided to produce 20 tons of wool above plan this year.

Those present at the two meetings sent messages to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee.

LEADERS JOIN IN OBSERVANCE OF CUBAN NATIONAL DAY

Message to Castro

AU07 1633 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Jan 81 p 3

[Text] On the occasion of the national holiday of the Republic of Cuba, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent the following greetings message to Dr Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba:

On the national holiday of the Republic of Cuba, on the occasion of Liberation Day, we send you, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba and the fraternal Cuban people ardent comradely greetings and sincere good wishes on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and our working people as a whole.

The revolutionary generation following the example of Cuban revolutionary traditions and Jose Marti's ideals has convincingly proven through its splendid results in the last 22 years that it is able to take advantage of the historical opportunities that have presented themselves. As a respected member of the socialist community, Cuba is advancing in the vanguard of those struggling for social progress today.

The Hungarian communists and our entire people look upon the Cuban people's revolutionary achievements and successes in socialist construction with sincere respect and appreciation.

The struggle of the Cuban communists and Cuban people has become interlinked with the struggle waged by the socialist countries, the international communist and workers movement and the national liberation movement throughout the world against imperialism and for social progress, peace and detente.

The Republic of Cuba assumes a consistent internationalist solidarity with the peoples struggling against imperialism and aggression and, for this, it enjoys the recognition and esteem of the world progressive forces.

Through its assiduous activity in the nonaligned countries' movement, it makes a considerable and effective contribution to enabling this movement to fulfill a positive role as an important factor in the international situation.

December 18, 1980 marks the 20th year since diplomatic relations were established between our countries. We can conclude with satisfaction on this significant jubilee in the annals of our relations that, on the basis of coinciding interests, common objectives, and the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, both a profound, intimate friendship and fruitful cooperation--serving well the cause of our peoples, the socialist community and social progress--have developed between our two fraternal countries.

On the occasion of your great national holiday, we wish that you may attain outstanding successes in implementing the resolutions of the recently completed Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba, society's leading force; and also in making your socialist fatherland prosper, for the sake of a further strengthening of the socialist community and universal peace.

Cuban Embassy Reception

LD071834 Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Text] Budapest, 7 Jan (MTI)--Jose Antonio Tabares del Real, ambassador to Hungary of the Republic of Cuba, Wednesday gave a reception in Budapest's Hotel Thermal to mark his country's national day. Present at the event were Mihaly Korom, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee, secretary of the Central Committee; Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council; Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Istvan Hetenyi, Minister of Finance; Imre Markoja, minister of justice; Arpad Pullai, minister of transport and post; Janos Berecz, head of the HSWP CC foreign affairs department; Janos Nagy, under-secretary of state at the Foreign Ministry; as well as several other public figures of Hungary.

KOROM INTERVIEWED ON POLITICAL TASKS OF NEW YEAR

LD071146 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Text] Budapest, 6 Jan (MTI)--"....We have left behind a successful period on the whole. A bustling, lively political life is characteristic of our society," stresses Mihaly Korom, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the CC, in an interview with the periodical PARTY LIFE (PARTELET), which the January editions carry.

In the interview entitled "About the Political Tasks of the New Year" Mihaly Korom is analysing the social-political situation in Hungary and points out, among other things: "We may safely declare that the policy of our party, pursued for almost a quarter of a century now, enjoys the active backing of millions of workers, cooperative peasants, intellectuals and other working strata.

"In the wake of our work." the CC secretary adds, "The socialist national unity, as well as the cohesion of historical importance of our people, the workers-peasants' alliance, should strengthen, and the political consciousness and readiness to act of the working millions grow. We have made more efficient the principal component of our system socialist democracy and have improved our state life. (...)[MTI ellipsis and parentheses] In our country the home political situation is solid, the working class is strong and the people's power and the party's guiding role are duly enforced. The national wealth has grown; the socialist production relations have consolidated. We have made a headway in the construction of advanced socialist society. We may speak about our achievements to the world with righteous satisfaction as success has not come out of the sky but has been earned with hard work. (...) Our results are all the more valuable as they have been attained under more difficult and complicated external economic conditions and in a more tense international situation."

"In this situation our party and government further strengthened relations with our socialist allies last year, and also our close cooperation with every revolutionary, democratic and peace-loving force. They consistently promoted peace and security, the continuation of detente, proving thus our people's pronounced desire for peace and raising the international esteem of our country."

Asked how the new year and the new five-year plan beginning in 1981 would affect the work of the party organizations, Mihaly Korom answers: "The principal goal of our economic building work is to broaden further and strengthen the economic foundations of socialist development, to develop evenly and as planned. By doing so we expect the preserve the attained living standards and to improve the living conditions. (...) The pace of growth of the national economy will, on the whole, be more moderate. This is what we can realistically plan now, as we shall have to spend much energy on the restoration of the balance, on qualitative factors."

The secretary of the Central Committee then discusses two outstanding home political events of the new year, the forthcoming congresses of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front and of the communist youth union. "We shall continue our policy of granting any leading position--excepting party functions--to any capable person, party outsiders included. In the spirit of our constitution we grant liberty of conscience to everyone: there are good conditions for the joint activity of people with different ideological disposition, believers and non-believers, in building the country and in realizing the political goals that serve the good of our people and the rise of our nation."

Mihaly Korom makes a special point of discussing tasks related to the strengthening and further development of socialist democracy. "The chief condition of the successful implementation of our tasks, of overcoming our difficulties and shaping socialist man is theexpansion and improvement of socialist democracy. (...) The forums of socialist democracy have been established and are working ever more efficiently in Hungary. These reveal the experiences, creative initiatives, progress-serving realizations and critical comments of millions of citizens, which denounce negative phenomena like excessive red tape, indifference and idleness. It is not new organizational forms we shall have to contemplate in the future, but rather the ways we can fill the existing frames with more lively and concrete contents. (...) Our public life and the whole of our socialist system will only have the better of it if we answer the questions put by life with democratic methods and forms."

Mihaly Korom says the following about the external and internal conditions of socialist building work: "From the point of view of our socialist development it will continue to have decisive importance that the building of the new society is progressing in the countries of the socialist community. The political, economic and defense force of the communist is growing and the internationalist unity of our states is getting ever stronger. (...) We are fundamentally interested in further developing the relations with the Western countries on the basis of peaceful coexistence. In order to be able to continue our building work we need peace, security and lasting, solid detente in every field. (...) We can best help the preservation of peace by attaining new successes in domestic building work, besides we shall continue actively our foreign policy relying on solid principles but flexible in practice," stresses among other things the secretary of the HSWP Central Committee.

JAGIELSKI COMMENTS ON WORK-FREE SATURDAYS, PROBLEMS

LD072024 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1903 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Unscheduled speech by Polish Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski, intercepted at the end of the station announcer's introductory remarks, time and place not known--live or recorded]

[Text] On behalf of the Council of Ministers I am speaking on one of the topics which today are in the center of public interest. As is usually the case with complex matters, this one, too, gives rise to many disputes and emotions. I have here in mind work-free Saturdays and the problem of the length of the work week which is closely connected with them. As far as my own position in this matter is concerned, I have thought for a long time that increasing work-free time should form one of the more substantial points in the social program of our socialist state. In the spirit of my conviction and on behalf of the government I appended my signature to the Gdansk agreement which, among other things, dealt with reducing working time and the issue of work-free Saturdays. This issue has been dealt with. Now the time has come to arrive at a decision. Due to numerous considerations these are extremely difficult decisions to have to make. A significant proportion of the workforce strives for an immediate introduction of work-free Saturdays on all Saturdays. Taking this into consideration, the government presented an appropriate draft for public discussion. This draft provides for a 5-day working week with every working day being extended by half an hour: This would yield a total of 42.5 hours of work per week.

This suggestion has not, however, met with approval. This is due to two different reasons. On the one hand, there is no universal agreement on the introduction of the additional half hour of work every day. On the other hand, many doubts have been voiced about whether we are already prepared to have all Saturdays free of work.

Let me say openly that the question of working time is a very important one. It influences the position of the state authorities on this score to a considerable extent. It is closely connected with our very difficult economic situation. No one who approaches our country's most vital issues with a sense of realism can fail to disregard this key question. As is known, the scale of difficulties, disproportions and tensions in the economy is today so extensive as to require more time for solving these problems: more time and huge effort.

At present, both in the Sejm and in work places, discussion is underway on this year's tasks. Those who participate in this discussion emphasize that everything possible must be done to protect the generally attained standard of living in the nation and, at the same time, to improve conditions of life for poorer families.

This means ensuring the necessary production for the needs of the market and for export, reducing the difficulties in supplying raw and other materials to the economy, and in the power industry and in transportation--properly implementing the investment tasks, especially in housing construction, in the municipal economy and in the health service. In other words, stabilizing the economy and, step by step, rebuilding the economic balance in the country.

Against this background, we must pose the question: In production, can we cope with the inevitably deep consequences of a sudden shortening of working hours?

It is a fact that in some branches of the economy and in many enterprises difficulties with supplies cause interruptions and stops. In this connection shortening working hours would not cause a decrease in production. But in the vast majority of departments, branches and enterprises we would have to reduce production right now. This applies both to fundamental raw materials, to many materials used in production, to semifinished products, to spare parts and to cooperation elements, as well as to finished products.

An example can be found in light industry. Many of its enterprises work every day of the week on three shifts. Shortening the work week would reduce production by 8-9 percent and cooperative losses would increase these losses.

In the foodstuffs industry, which also to a large extent now works three shifts per day, introducing work-free Saturdays would bring about the reduction, by tens of thousands of tons, of deliveries of fundamental foodstuffs.

In the machine industry, production would go down by thousands of television sets, radio receivers, recorders, washing machines, refrigerators and many other goods.

The reduction in production would also affect the furniture, pulp and paper industries which for some time now have been unable to cope with demand.

The effects of shortening working hours in these industries, as well as in the entire economy, could not be balanced either through an immediate increase in productivity, nor through increased employment. The effects would lead to reduction in the national income, and consequently to lowering the nation's standard of living.

It is also necessary to take into account the obvious fact that changes of that nature and to that extent in weekly work hours cannot be schematically introduced throughout the economy.

The specific characteristics of the different branches of the economy and the enterprises speak decisively for elasticity and for a variety of solutions because, in the case of single shift production, things are different from the case of production enterprises working without interruption. One would have to make a different approach to mining, to agricultural and foodstuffs enterprises with a seasonal type of production, or to building enterprises whose workers are to a large extent commuters.

That is why we provide for the possibility of introducing various solutions, especially for two work-free Saturdays per month, while retaining the length of the working day now in force, or to have all Saturdays in the month work-free under the condition that the working day be extended by 30 minutes.

I am speaking about all these things to depict the great complexity of the problem and the need to take into account all the questions and attitudes linked with shortening the working day.

Highly educational too are the experiences of other countries. All work-free Saturdays have not been introduced at once in any socialist state. They were introduced in stages and a 40-hour work week does not exist in any of them.

In the Western states, too, the shortening of working hours also took place in many ways and over many years.

These are, therefore, the motives and the circumstances favoring the solutions decided by the government after an analysis enriched by critical and penetrating social debate.

We favor gradually making all Saturdays free from work and favor an appropriate adjustment in the length of the work week. This should be the prospect of the current 5-year plan.

Ths solutions that have now been approved have been made the subject of various consultations. There was no unanimity over this complex problem because such is the nature of the general discussion. But taking into account all the significant arguments and the review of the possibilities, and primarily the economic aspects which are fundamental to every citizen, the government hopes that its decision will meet with the understanding of the workforces and the trade unions and that it will be properly implemented by all enterprises. This will constitute yet another proof of our patriotic, civic responsibility tested in the most difficult moments.

JABLONSKI ADDRESSES DIPLOMATIC CORPS ON CRISES

LD072340 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Text] Here is a report on the New Year's meeting in the Wilanow Palace.

Welcoming the guests were Henryk Jablonski and Foreign Affairs Minister Jozef Czyrek. The meeting was attended by Deputy Chairman of the Council of State Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak, Kazimierz Secomski and Zdzislaw Tomal; candidate Politburo member and Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Emil Wojtaszek; and Deputy Premier Henryk Kisiel and Aleksander Kopec.

A speech was made by Henryk Jablonski:

[Begin Jablonski recording] A few days ago we said farewell to 1980. Its achievements were very complex. The positive phenomena, the aims at general peace, progress and development were accompanied by serious difficulties. The world still had to witness wars and suffering because the international community was unable to abolish the existing centers and prevent the eruption of new centers of tensions and anxieties.

There began to appear cracks in the foundations of peace, detente and mutually beneficial cooperation built through the great efforts of many states and political forces. This created dangers for the valuable achievements already obtained and for prospects for their enrichment.

The year 1980 brought new achievements in science and culture but the joy associated with this is still being upset by the ever more costly, ever more dangerous arms race. It is endangering peace, undermining mutual trust and wasting resources so badly needed for liquidating hunger and illiteracy, for intensifying the struggle against diseases, for protecting the human environment and for ensuring conditions for spiritual and material development.

We are all aware of the complexity of the international situation. Therefore the question arises as to whether we have done everything possible to ensure the resolution of existing conflicts and the elimination of emerging threats in order to be able to cope with the challenge of the present day. Poland spared no efforts, just as during the postwar period, to contribute to the improvement of the international climate. Together with our friends and allies it consistently advocates the preservation of a dialogue and the policy of detente and cooperation. Here in Wilanow, at a difficult moment in the international situation, an important meeting took place between the leaders of the Soviet Union and France.

We have been conducting an open dialogue and cooperation with all countries which, like ourselves, want to contribute to the continuation and deepening of detente as well as the strengthening of international security. We have made efforts to develop bilateral relations with all countries irrespective of their system, degree of development or geographical location. You, messrs ambassadors, played a role in this. I thank you and your colleagues for your contribution to the development of relations between Poland and the states you represent. Working in Poland we tried to acquaint you with our country, its history and culture, the beauty of its nature and its people. You are witnesses to our achievements as well as our difficulties and problems.

Last year our nation experienced events which are important for the further development of Poland and not without influence on the atmosphere and situation in Europe. This is understandable, considering the international role of Poland, its place in the system of our alliances and in international coexistence and cooperation. We solve our problems in a manner worthy of Polish historical traditions and the precepts of socialism.

The process of socialist renewal, which is unfolding in accordance with the line mapped out at the sixth and seventh plenums of the PZPR Central Committee, and through the joint declaration of the party, the ZSL and the SD, is meeting with the ever wider support of all responsible patriotic forces of our nation.

I am convinced that the program which the forthcoming Ninth PZPR Congress will adopt will be capable of uniting all Poles in work for the common good. We particularly value the fact that the Soviet Union and other socialist states expressed confidence that Poland will overcome these difficulties and that it can always count on help from its socialist friends. I also express my appreciation to all those realistic forces which showed that they understand that a stable Poland is necessary for European stabilization and detente.

I am sure that this period of trial in the history of our nation will be successfully ended by us, that we will emerge from it stronger, that we will continue to make a contribution worthy of our nation to shaping positive changes in Europe and the world.

Messrs ambassadors, we begin the decade of the eighties in a difficult international situation. That is why we believe that all governments face the demand of stepping up efforts to safeguard world peace and resolve the existing conflicts. To the extent to which our possibilities allow us, we shall act toward these goals. It is obvious to us that the process of detente which has brought about such good values, especially for the nations of Europe, should be continued. We wish to express the hope that the Madrid meeting of the CSCE Final Act signatory states will yield new, important impetus to this process.

In the face of threats created by the arms race, it is necessary to imbue all the existing disarmament negotiations with new dynamism: I have in mind here the MBFR negotiations in Vienna, the disarmament committee in Geneva and negotiations within the framework of UN activities.

In East-West relations it is imperative to restore confidence. Out of these motives was born the proposal submitted by Poland in agreement with its allies suggesting the organization of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. At the same time we have expressed readiness to host it in Warsaw before the end of this year.

We would like the Madrid meeting to adopt concrete decisions on this matter. Fundamentally important for the entirety of East-West relations and for improving the international climate would be an improvement in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. Like other socialist countries Poland advocates the continuation of the dialogue between the Soviet Union and the United States, especially in the sphere of limiting nuclear strategic armaments and nuclear weapons in Europe.

For ourselves, we declare a readiness for further cooperation and political dialogue with all countries, signatories of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. At the same time we will make efforts to shape wider and better relations with the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Messrs ambassadors, we count on your further cooperation.

Socialist Poland will not pass up any honest effort toward peace, detente and disarmament. Poland's voice will not be missing in the United Nations and in other international organizations. We will continue to participate actively in international economic cooperation, scientific and technological exchange, in the process of mutual enrichment of culture and art, in shaping a climate of confidence and friendship between nations.

Allow me please, esteemed messrs ambassador, to convey through you my best wishes to the nations represented by you, to the supreme authorities and governments of your countries. Please accept wishes for good health and prosperity for yourselves, your spouses, families and colleagues.

Let us jointly wish for one another that the year 1981 will open a decade which will positively contribute in every respect to the annals of mankind, that it will bring about progress and the solution of problems determining our life and the life of future generations. [applause] [end recording]

Friedrich Kristian Zanetti, dean of the diplomatic corps, ambassador of the Austrian Republic, spoke next.

[Begin Zanetti recording in French, fading into Polish translation] Ambassador Zanetti, on his own behalf and on behalf of the diplomats, wished Henryk Jablonski the best New Year wishes. We will be happy, he said, to convey to the governments we represent the greetings you were kind enough to convey to them. It is our paramount concern, as representatives of a world that has at its disposal modern means of destruction, to maintain peace. Unfortunately, we have to say that in the past year not only did we fail to progress toward detente but, on the contrary, new military conflicts and wars broke out.

It is not for a foreign diplomat to assess the activities and efforts of the Polish Government and people. Nevertheless, one should use this opportunity to note the steps taken by your country to reach agreement between nations, steps toward peace and detente. Your initiative to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Warsaw is an example of this, as is the Polish declaration on educating societies in the spirit of peace, made at the United Nations. Let me, Ambassador Zanetti said further, following brief remarks on international politics, speak on issues much more important to Poland, Europe and the whole world. I am thinking here of the events in your country which, over the past 6 months, have given rise to great interest both in Poland and in our countries. These problems have been the subject of intensive efforts and searches undertaken by the Polish Government and nation. This process, which we have witnessed, a process, we might add, in which not a single pane of glass was broken, has revealed exemplary political wisdom and democracy in Poland.

I can assure you, Mr Chairman, that we are all vitally interested in the development of these events and, from the bottom of our hearts, we wish the Polish nation much courage for the coming months which, no doubt, will not be easy. [end recording]

After the speeches Henryk Jablonski and other members of the state authorities held direct, cordial conversations with the diplomats. The meeting in Wilanow Palace ended with a chamber music concert.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES 1981 ECONOMIC TASKS

AU071237 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Dec 80 p 1

[PAP report: "The Council of Ministers in Session--Preparations To Implement 1981 Economic Tasks"]

[Text] According to the press spokesman for the government, the Council of Ministers met on 29 December to discuss the national economy's preparations to implement the 1981 tasks.

In the present situation, the top task is to permanently restore the normal rhythm of production, the extrication of raw materials and the functioning of cooperation as the necessary conditions to improve market supplies and to implement the adopted social programs. Progress in that regard will determine the export tasks that help the country pay its way and import what it needs.

The 1981 plan stipulates that it is necessary to fully implement the government decision to cut back and streamline investment commitments, and to transform the structure of production in favor of the market, agriculture, food and exports.

Discussion at the session stressed the important role of the rational and thrifty use of raw materials and the utilization of all production reserves.

Difficult tasks face agriculture, which should eliminate its fall backlog and complete its preparations for spring sowing. Ministries have been instructed to increase the supply of production means to agriculture, especially the supply of chemical fertilizers, plant protection chemicals and spare parts for machines.

Implementing the 1981 tasks depends both on improvements in management and on workforces' militancy. That is why the economic administration has been instructed to see that workforces are rapidly acquainted with the tasks charged to their plants.

The changes in the system of drawing up plans and in enterprises functioning will apply beginning 1 January 1981. Eliminating many directive indexes and increasing the powers of enterprises should help to more rapidly remove difficulties and to more effectively use actual production protential for social purposes.

Discussion at the session stressed that working time will again be cut in 1981. Plant managers and workforces should counter the threat of decreased production by improving work organization and the use of working time.

The 1981 plan will be the first stage of the 3-year program for stabilizing the economy. The plan's tenets and efforts to ensure complete implementation of tasks will be greatly important for effectively solving the present socioeconomic difficulties. That is why the government is counting on the workforces' initiative and responsibility in their efforts to exploit actual production potential in the interest of all working people.

The Council of Ministers also studied proposals to solve a number of social problems.

KISIEL ADDRESSES PRESS ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD071940 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Text] The government spokesman held a press conference today. Here is our reporter, Zdzislawa Guca:

This was the first press conference to be held by the government spokesman this year, a new year full to overflowing with the old, outstanding problems of the Polish economy. Things are bad, as we know very well, as our daily visits to shops prove to us time and again. How does the government view the situation? A report on the state of the economy will be published in the first quarter of this year, Deputy Premier Henryk Kisiel promised today. During today's conference, Henryk Kisiel swamped us with an avalanche of figures describing our economy this year. The figures are those of the national plan which had been put before the Sejm by Marian Krzak, the minister of finance, which is why I would like to refer you to accounts published by the press on 20 December.

But this I will say as a reminder: As you know, the new plan gives priority to farming, priority which happily distinguishes between the socialized sector and the private sector which has been undervalued so far. Despite the fact that, as is well known, investment outlays in our economy are being cut considerably, in farming investment outlays will increase by 3 percent. Provision is being made also for increased spending for health protection--about 6 percent of the budget, and for education--5.8 percent.

But this year, for the second year in a row, national income will not increase. In fact, provision is being made for a decrease of 3 percent. Here are some more figures. Deputy Premier Henryk Kisiel has defined our inflation gap as being about Z200 billion. But there are some economists, however, who take into account another, additional quantity of goods which could satisfy this demand and multiply this figure by two. So, there will be money in people's pockets but there will be not enough goods in the shops.

What is to be done? We were told that in order to alleviate the food market situation advantage will be taken of the so-called credit lines in Western Europe right to the limit.

It is expected that we will import from there, for example, 50,000 tons of sugar, the same amount of meat, 4,000-5,000 tons of powdered milk and 30,000 tons of butter. All in all, the deliveries of poultry, butter, flour, groats, rice and vegetable fats will go up by several percent and in some cases even by several dozen percent.

On the other hand, deliveries of meat and meat products will go down by 23 percent and animal fats by 16 percent. Thus, summing up, deliveries of foodstuffs will be 2 and 1/2 percent lower than last year. That is why we intend to ration the sale of meat, fats and butter, and to limit [ograniczyc] the rationing of sugar. But you already know that.

I now suggest that you listen to the brief summary given by Deputy Premier Henryk Kisiel at the conclusion of the press conference.

[Begin recording] When constructing the plan, we tried to ensure the implementation of social goals, together with the increase in collective consumption, which is very difficult. But the difficult problems of health, culture, education--these we are trying to improve.

The increase in deliveries to the market, despite the considerable drop in agricultural production, and the reduction in deliveries of some foodstuffs through the rationing of meat and vegetable fats have somehow been taken in hand.

The direction of increased funds for developing agriculture with a view to stimulating production processes--there is still no improvement in this sector. The undertaking to put the investment front in order, which is very dangerous, as regards the stopping of 49 investments, which is contained in the decision of the Council of Ministers, and which protect only one half of the stopped investments, and not quite one half. [sentence as heard] The rest has to be done by ministers and by voivodas in investments with a planned cost of less than Z1 billion. This was to have been done by the end of the year.

At present we are receiving reports from the Planning Commission on the examination of machinery so far not installed and on the stopped investments. There will be a severe regime in the investments sector, a severe regime in the structure of production. Producing means of production not included in the investments plan and which, in our country, exceeded the plan by up to Z20-30 billion is a crime which should be punished.

Finally, a very great effort is being made by the economy to enliven exports, which finds no reflection in the indices which show that exports are at the level of 1980, but this change in the structure of exports constitutes a considerable effort.

The reduction of the cost of materials in industry and in building, the development of the regime of saving, including the regime in budget expenditures to the level of [word indistinct] because it was said that 25 percent of cars are used by offices. We have a lower level than that prevailing in Hungary as regards cars used by offices, but they boast a stronger regime in savings and we are reducing it by a quarter. We must reduce it.

Significant changes in the method of constructing the plan, including the considerable curb put on directive indices, the number of documents embracing the plan, and the intention to make the plan a social process, that is, the introduction in 1980 of new principles and approval of enterprises' plans, which yesterday, or the day before yesterday, the Planning Commission issued in the shape of such principles on four pages--are very important from the viewpoint of, shall I say, an atmosphere of how to create the plan.

It is the workforces that will approve the plan and the attempt to create, to plan that the situation of we and they becomes we. This is only the beginning of what we would like to achieve in planning. [end recording]

DAILY ON NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES OF MEAT RATIONING

LD020246 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 2 Jan 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Jan (PAP)--ZYCIE WARSZAWY warned against the likelihood of negative consequences of meat rationing, which is to be introduced in Poland as of Feb. 1. Emphasizing that the only way to ease market difficulties was through increasing production of meat, the paper voiced the fear that "the producers might not be interested in increasing the volume of production when free market prices (which shall probably reach sky-high levels) will ensure them considerable profits without extra effort".

Another danger, according to ZYCIE WARSZAWY, is that many farmers, faced with the choice of selling their produce at state (?prices for) a theoretical assurance of supplies of coal or fodder, or of selling it on the free market for huge sums, will opt for the latter alternative.

'SENSIBLE BASE' FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION URGED

LD080954 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1555 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Marian Wegrzynowicz commentary]

[Excerpt] Meetings of farmers devoted to forming parish unions and agricultural organizations are taking place in the villages of Gdansk Voivodship and will continue until 13 January. Thus the parish centers of the peasants' self-governing organization are being created. Their future work may be greatly important to the life and work of rural society.

But these meetings discuss not only self-government. Much attention is devoted to supplies--or rather shortcomings in supplies--to rural areas of such basic means of production as machinery, means for the protection of plants and spares for agricultural equipment. Thus, truth is being confirmed once again--food production does not depend on the labor productivity of the farmers themselves. Attempts to convince us of this have been made for decades and, what is worse, not so much with words as with actions. In this situation even such important decisions concerning rural areas as the law on pensions or the introduction of a free health service have been regarded by many farmers as an incentive to more productive work. There is no wonder that after the completion of compulsory deliveries, the system of incentives--not often financial--has become the basic method of guiding agricultural production on farms. This system has been the cause of much degeneration, which has had such an important effect on the economy. Now we face many difficulties.

As a result of such encouragement, mostly hasty and disregarding all conditions, the Finance Ministry today makes additional payments for food products totalling Z200 billion. This sum has come into being from increases in purchase prices that have not always been encouraging. Here are some examples. Not long ago the purchase prices for animals and milk were increased. It was expected that this would encourage the farmers to develop animal breeding. At the same time the prices of fodder were increased by up to 25 percent. Meanwhile, the farmer worked with pencil in hand. He calculated that those who must buy fodder--and after the last difficult year there are many such farmers--will gain nothing. Then what is the aim of this operation?

It is astonishing that among the many ways of encouraging farmers to increase production the most important one is missing--the reduction of prices of the means of production. In this case even anti-incentives are applied. How is it that today a motorcycle is cheaper than a plow; an alarm clock cheaper than a plow share; and how is it that an ordinary nail for a harrow costs Z25? How is it that a packet of chemical seed dressing cost the same as a quintal of wheat?

The farmer works today with a pencil and often with an electronic calculator in his hand. Thus he has established that it is not worth it to him to cultivate grain crops, that it is more profitable to cultivate peas, poppy and other crops. He obtains profit from cultivating grain crops only when he achieves yields exceeding 20 quintals per hectare. With anything less he gains nothing. What is the conclusion? I think it is reached by every thinking person. Agricultural production must be based on sensible bases of economic calculation. Thus today the farmers read with genuine satisfaction that the Politburo paid attention to these matters at its meeting yesterday.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY ON DIFFICULTIES OF RENEWAL

Sierpinski Article

AU081003 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 2 Jan 81 p 3

[Zdzislaw Sierpinski article in the column "Opinions, Views, Confrontations:" "The Truth, the Whole Truth and Nothing But the Truth--To Be a Pole...."]

[Text] Norwid [a Polish poet]: "It is not the bird that fouls its nest that fouls it, but he who keeps quiet about it...."

Today it is easy and difficult to be a Pole. Perhaps in August and September, when the world was choking itself with admiration and astonishment over the Polish people's proud and clever attitude, everything seemed simpler and easier. But by October, the situation had changed and in November it became worse. It is true that Poland continued to attract primary press attention but the enthusiasm shown on our account began to be replaced by tiredness and then by angry impatience caused by the prolonged state of uncertainty in our country. In the end, quite brutal reminders were addressed to us about Poland's place and about its duties toward Europe as a whole and toward the rest of the world-- duties that make it necessary to preserve a fully balanced calm in our area.

Those reminders were actually superfluous because we know and understand the issue. Besides, some people had reminded us of it in their TV speeches in the hot days of August.

Everyone who is for renewal wants calm but not at any price--by giving up what we achieved in common during the days of negotiations conducted on either side of the Gdansk table. We remember the moment when that agreement was signed: At that time the power appratus and the workers took their seats on the same side of the table.

Let us not delude ourselves. Where at the grassroots level party members and nonparty people are trying in common to do everything to successfully implement the program drawn up by the authorities jointly with the workers' representatives, there are people who are doing their utmost to counter this program, seeing in it a threat to their own interests. If, for simplification's sake, we call that a struggle to retain one's "stool" [good job] and influence, it still is a struggle waged by specific individuals who have lived their entire lives up to now as "aktivists." Those who held such functions in youth organizations, and are still holding them, know that it is now too late to change their mentality and style of work. How can they then come to terms with the masses' demand that such " failures" should at least pick up a spade if they are unable to be anything but bad managers, bad secretaries, bad chairmen, bad directors and so on?

There are aktivists who are experiencing a genuine and profound tragedy resulting from the fact that their organizations have to bear the pain of accounting for their errors and for their deviations from the norms of party life. However, we should keep in mind that there are quite a few "aktivists" who do not want to account for anything, especially for anything that would expose their true face and their dignitary-overlord style of life.

Is it not they who are primarily responsible for disturbing calm while irritating people with the intransigence of their previous attitudes and with their efforts to violate all agreements that were concluded "at the top" and that are being violated by them "at the bottom?"

What we need now perhaps more than calm is patience, because without patience we will not be able to get through whatever compounded the thick layers of evil for many years, the evil that created that mighty and massive social protest during the "Polish summer."

We often recall the democratic tradition of thought and action in our people's history--the more remote and more recent history. On the other hand, we are loath to talk about the fact that after all, we were doing things as a people in accordance with the principle of unceasing negation for 150 years or so. That negation was represented by the struggles against countries that had annexed us, against losing our national identify and for Polish culture and education. Later on, following a brief period of independent existence, we resumed our struggles--that time against the Hitlerite invader. In that entire period of 150 years marked by "no" we had only 20 years of multiparty disputes and a gradually abandonment of all forms of democratication of life and ways of thinking.

Reasons for Impatience

In view of that, when could we learn democracy--an ordinary democracy involving parliamentary experience (not only in the Sejm but in any meeting!) and calm and wise thinking in terms of social interest thinking that is free of political pigheadedness and ecstasy? "Witchhunting" has never been a Polish speciality but we must realize that such a long period of silence and repressed wrongs was bound to produce here and there a state conducive to quickly settling accounts which, being violent and unconsidered, remedies wrongs by wrongs, while not always addressing the truly guilty person.

That impatience, which perhaps does not deserve any praise, is not unjustified. We have already experienced several occasions when we were solemnly promosed that both affairs and people would be called to account to the very end. After that, those promises quickly turned into "bubbles" and ended in another tragic stage for the country.

I myself rubbed my eyes in astonishment not so long ago when I was reading the party Central Control Commission's report (this was before the seventh Central Committee Plenum which made decisions on investigating the entire spectrum of issues connected with the errors committed by Edward Gierek and Piotr Jaroszewicz), in which I found the names of a state farm manager, a deputy chairman of a people's council, a secretary of a shop party organization in a plant, and so on. Again: The point is not that everyday "some heads should roll," but if that much was produced after weeks of work then there is nothing but to be astonished and nothing to help calm down the atmosphere of sociopolitical tension in the country.

Propaganda is a sensitive issue. After all, it is supposed to influence the most impressionable and subtle part of the human organism--the brain. That is why a pneumatic hammer should not be used as a tool of propaganda.... It is better to use the tools used by watchmakers. In politics, it is also necessary to make allowances for the characteristic features of national mentality, with regard to which it is common knowledge, for example, that we lack that cold calculating acumen of our southern neighbors [Czechoslovaks] or that masterly sense of organization proper to the Germans. On the other hand, one of our romantic specialities is exaltation, which is a worthy value in specific situations.

Respect and Truth

What we need is respect and truth. As for truth, we do not want any "half-truths" or "quarter-truths," or even less than that. We know about such juggling. What we need is the whole, the most complete truth--the truth to the very end. In the same way, every lie must be accounted for to the very end!

The second thing we need is respect for people. We continuously appeal for calm and stress that the continuing process to eliminate stagnation is making our daily lives difficult. But we should bear in mind that improvement cannot follow if, for example, the people who want to put their factory ("Jarlan" in Jaroslaw) in good order and who seek an interview with management are told: "Do you want to see the top director? Then get a photograph of him and pin it to the wall!" The person who said that could have been joking but the workforce regarded it as an insult, all the more so because the aforementioned "witty" remark was followed by the comment: "There will be no meetings because I hate noisy squabbles!"

Yet some factory managers do not understand (or pretend not to understand!) that the workers now want to take over their factories' affairs and get rid of all the mismanagement which they tried to draw attention to so many times. This is what the workers from the Gdansk industrial construction enterprise said:

"Our base overhauls most equipment used in building--tractors, loaders, concrete mixers, trucks.... We have a firm production plan worth Z1 and 1/2 million. If we fulfill the plan, we get a bonus. If not, we earn the basic wage. But the plan is topsy turvy. For example, we get a drum from a Jelcz truck with a small defect, which can easily be remedied. Well, then? According to the price list, the remedy costs Z42, a miserable sum which is recorded as a production item. If such sums were to make up our production, then it would take us 5 years or so to fulfill our annual plan. Under such conditions what we do is discard as scrap a drum that could easily be made fully serviceable and fit a new drum from the stores. In such a case, our production item is recorded worth Z7,500 instead of Z42! Someone will say: This is impudent waste. So it is, and that is why we shouted about it at every consultation meeting. Do you think they listened to us and abandoned that madness? What do you think? This practice is continuing to this very day....

"No one questions it. Everything is perfect. Only the losses are more than enormous. Manager Sliwinski puts his head in here now and then. 'Boys, things are not too god. but we are forging ahead all the same. All we have to do is to tighten our belts.' he says to us, as if speaking to idiots. As for him, his backside is bulging like a balloon, yet he told us to tighten our belts!"

There are still many such managers in the field. Some are still unaware that they are living in a different world now and others, trained in the habit for years, continue to do things in the old way: What matters is that the plan be fulfilled, regardless of the losses for the economy as a whole. I really do not know what use are appeals made to workers who are incensed by such practices in their own factories. In such a situation, it is no use waiting to settle accounts in a state of euphoric tension. What is needed in such a situation is for the party to intervene most speedily and to bring irresponsible people to account. The sooner that is done, the quicker good order will prevail. We say: Let those who are guilty be brought to account with justice and without mutual lies. After all, who needs communiques that say: "So and so has resigned at his own request because of bad health"? That sudden epidemic is devoid of serioudness and is very embarrassing. To be sure, we do not offer any thanks to those people in "bad health" for their "selfless toil," because no doubt we will have to bring many of them to account very soon for whatever they did in excess of that toil.

Let Us Stop Spreading Fear

We have to start living in a new way so that white means white and black means black. Of course, we have to demonstrate to the people the harmfulness and ultimate significance of strikes as a force of protest. We must demonstrate that strikes are a necessary evil, particularly under our system. At the same time, however, let us put an end to endless calculations of what losses thos strikes caused because the very same factories were also often put out of action by power shortages a year or two ago. It is not the workers who built the power stations that are to blame for power shortages, but the planners in the Planning Commission.

Let us also stop frightening each other with the specter of hunger, with the tragic economic situation and with the spiral of inflation caused by wage raises because all this amounts to an arrogant statement made in the old style: "Well, you wanted it, so there you are...."

Perhaps it is also worthwhile to talk to each other like one Pole to another whenever necessary, not only on festive August occasions, and to sit on the same side of the table in the bargain.

We should do that especially in view of the fact that we have truly great reserves which can be tapped by slowly and gradually regaining faith in the future, by effective management in enterprises and by respectng our own work, social property, machines and installations. But we will have to learn that by daily practice, which is very difficult. We have to unlearn bad habits and learn new ones at the same time! That is why, we should be patient: Let us give up achieving effects that can be achieved immediately but which are of poor quality and deceptive, and let us come to terms with the fact that the people will have no faith until they are convinced that we have a genuine renewal and not just another stage. Let us also realize that various tensions often result from the inability of the new trade unions to implement an initial stage of what they would like to have behind them. That is the typical stage fright of people who also learn their lessons through practice. Perhaps that is why all those discussions are so fierce--at times chaotic and at times culminating in conflicts..... But they also produce sensible activities. He who reads ZYCIE WARSZAWY remembers the "Scrapbook from the Ursus," containing photographs of invaluable machines, for which even the storage temperature had been specified, but which lay in....mud for months on end, and showing the workers who pulled them out of that mud and photographed them to prove the reprehensible act of negligence that cost us millions and millions of units of hard currency.

Good management and dedication represent a new style of performance in factories. They represent work that does away with the "I could not care less" attitudes and amount to a promise that things will improve tomorrow.

I listened to an old worker, about to retire, who said on the radio: "I have come to nothing after all these years. I sold my wedding ring just after the war to buy bread. All the same, my wife and I have just said that we would offer our wedding rings for any worthy cause as long as it would help get the country out of its difficult situation. We will give away our rings but we want to know that it is for the last time and never again. You can tighten your belt but you must know why and for whom. It is easier for you to face difficulties if you know that your life will be good within so many years, and that there will be no need to again introduce food coupons, as have now been introduced dozens and dozens of years after the war. As a Pole I am ashamed in front of other nations in such a situation!"

Such statements and such attitudes give rise to optimism. The aforementioned case is no exception. Tired with the situation? It will disappear as soon as a goal is put in front of us, as soon as we have a program and as soon as that which the government and party puts before the people is feasible, verifiable and implementable.

Today it is not easy to be a Pole, to live every day in the awareness that--as perhaps never before in our history--each one of us is bearing the country's destiny and future and at the same time to realize the weight of every word and every deed that, given such great sociopolitical tensions, may result in a great victory or in consequences that will not be reversed for many dozens of years. How difficult it is--after so many years of indifference--to again learn to think politically, that is, in terms of the state and the people, renouncing the easy and immediate personal gain. How difficult it is to maintain a proud and unbending stance vis-a-vis those who want a reverse of the sixth party plenum principles and, at the same time, to be a wise partner of all the participants in renewal.

That renewal also means that we not only liquidate the old errors, but also foster our sense of responsibility. The people, who were given the right to govern a long time ago, have now really taken power into their own hands and know that they are the masters of the country. [paragraph continues]

Folowing the initial phase of chaos, they will gradually and slowly develop the skill of managing their own affairs for their own sake. This will reverse the old attitude when people worked for "no one's sake."

Only the awareness that what we achieve in our country this time will be for us, for our children and our grandchildren; that mutual respect among people will flow from partner-like and not antagonistic relations; and that social control will not be lipservice, but control at every level watched over by people accountable not only for transgressions but also for genuine merit, will it be possible for us to speak of the democratization of our life at any time and in any situation.

Actually it is not so difficult to be a wise, courageous, determined and efficient Pole--the same one that the world admired during the "Polish summer." We can be that as long as a fully favorable atmosphere prevails in the country.

Such an atmosphere depends on all of us....

Wilanowski on Guarantees

AU081050 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 2 Jan 81 p 3

[Krzysztof Wilanowski article in the column "Opinions, Views, Confrontations": "Guarantees of Renewal"]

[Text] Much is being said nowadays in the press, radio and television about the need to repair social and political relations in our country. Various proposals and concepts are being put forward, all inspired by a single goal: to extricate the country from its crisis and to ensure against similar situations in the future.

Some people even assert that the present changes in our country are irreversible, which I regard as a premature conclusion. Those changes must be irreversible, but the fact that even 100 percent of our people profess such a thesis does not guarantee that it will be so. It has often been the case in our history that officially proclaimed principles have been violated, and that methods of government that failed and that our society decidedly rejected have been restored.

That is why calm and meaningful discussions should uncover why the country is in its present situation and should help produce the means that will not only take it out of that situation, but also ensure against returning to the point from which we are now beginning our march. Economic reform and a renewal of social life, or of relations prevailing in the Sejm, will not be enough. What we need also is to construct barriers guaranteeing that the actual reforms will not be annihilated in the same way as the workers councils were annihilated after 1956, and the WOG [larger economic unit] system was annihilated at the beginning of the seventies. Otherwise, even if the economy is out of the crisis, new disturbances in our social life will follow sooner or later.

As ever, our country's "ills" have always had their source in ills within the party. If we want to find a panacea guaranteeing that the policy of renewal cannot be reversed, it is necessary to construct barriers within the party to ensure against a return of evil. I know this is unpleasant and painful for a large part of our society but every PZPR member who regards himself as a patriot and who really wants a way out of the crisis should--if he wants to worthily represent his organization--accept this truth with dignity. We can no longer afford to trust man's honesty and the risk connected with such trust.

The Ninth PZPR Congress has been announced. In this connection I would like to propose a few changes in the party statutes. Someone might chide me that such changes are the party's internal affair and should not be mentioned publicly, especially by a person who is not a party member. However, leading the people the party makes an impact on the entire society and that is why discussions concerning its affairs should be open and nationwide. Nonparty people should have the right to state their own views.

I think that one of the changes guaranteeing out renewal should involve the principle of the openness of political life. As in any other organization, there are people in the party who represent various factions professing views that may deviate from the party's general policy. Our society has the right to know the views of Comrade X or Comrade Y so that, evaluating personnel changes over a longer period of time, it is able to objectively assert--without resorting to the reports beamed by Western stations--in which direction the country's policy proceeds. Should such personnel changes be against the expectations of the working people, whose will the party expresses, after all, the working people must have a guaranteed opportunity to freely express their views. Those who run the Central Committee Secretariat are advised not to regard such views as directed against the party but as safeguarding it against its weakening, as is the case now.

The other question I would like to address concerns one of the principles of democratic centralism that enjoins the minority to accept the decisions of the majority. An erroneous interpretation or even rejection of the principles proclaimed by Marx and Lenin have occurred as many as three times in our postwar history. I cannot understand why, in such cases, the honest and righteous are compelled to support a group of people whoe views they do not want and with whom they are unable to agree.

TRYBUNA LUDU REPORTS DEBATE IN FACTORY PARTY MEETING

LD071601 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Dec 80 p 3

[Krystyna Kostrzewa report: "In the Party, About the Party--We Are Responsible For The Way in Which Things Will Develop"]

[Text] Commandes, Marian Wall said, letting his gaze wander over the room as if to make sure that he had used the correct form of address--with the exception of the writer, the audience consisted of men only--I am opening a meeting of two branch party organizations [OOP] namely the main assembly section OOP and the paint shop OOP. The agenda: A short report by managers on the state of the plan, a discussion and an appreciation of the seventh plenum....

I wanted to ask the OOP secretary in the Ursus varnishing section, who chaired the meeting, to speak up, but I realized in time that the audience could hear him very well indeed and that only my ears were unaccustomed to the din prevailing in the plant, which reached the club room. Nor was anyone worried by the cold which prevailed there--people had been sensible enough to put on overcoats and quilted jackets. Anyway, the meeting was opened and the managers rose to speak.

Edward Przesmycki stated: The assembly section went on strike recently and, as they say, we are behind schedule. But even though the end of the year is near, we can catch up with our work. We are able to assemble as many as 110 tractors per shift. I had a word with the foremen. They have agreed to this and we will try to assemble such a quantity. In our plant, workers on conveyor belts are paid correctly and are prepared to work well. There is one prerequisite: We must receive all parts and units for assembling on time. This has not always been the case. We had to stop again recently because the motors which we received were defective. Sometimes a defective motor makes it impossible to do any assembling quickly, whereas on some other occasions such trifles as a shortage of "borygo" fluid or the lack of a tachometer causes a delay. An incomplete tractor is like a corpse left out in the yard....

Ryszard Wasek stated: In our paint shop the situation is similar. Provided that we receive all the parts we need, we will make up for lost time and fulfill the plan in December. One prerequisite--parts must be supplied regularly, in such a way that the workers will not have to remain idle sometimes and work too hard on other occasions....

A whisper of assent--for we have enough of these exhortations to work when there is no work, a young man sitting next to me softly said. [paragraph continues]

There is no work when there is a shortage of the various parts which either some other sections in the plant or some outside suppliers are supposed to provide. Whenever everything needed is there, people work without being urged because they want to earn money and have a sense of responsibility.

Meanwhile, the discussion has started. The club room is small, the presidum is near the room [as published] and all the people present know one another. It is unnecessary to enter your name on any list to be able to speak. It is sufficient to raise your hand slightly or just start talking as soon as someone else has finished. No one mentions his name nor is anyone called by name. This makes it more difficult for me to take notes, but how can I mar this relaxed atmosphere by asking people's names? No, I will not dare to do that. In the end, what a speaker has to say is more important than his name. So I noted statements as they were made, trying to catch the main themes. I have called the first theme bitterness and doubts.

How long have we been talking about uniting the party organization and about the need to ensure that it works more effectively with a view to renewing the country? Comrades, look at the room and count the people present. I work in the assembly section. Our OOP has almost 100 members, but how many of them have come to this important meeting which is taking place after the seventh plenum? Twenty six, to be exact. I reckon that at the very most 37 people have been excused because of sickness or because they work on the second shift. Where are the others?

Let us not bury our heads in the sand. We should at least adopt some kind of attitude to these passive and indifferent people who do not even come to meetings and do not pay any contribution. Strength is not in numbers. Let us be only 10 people, provided that we are really prepared to work within the party. I can see that not many comrades from the paint shop OOP have come either, even though we were among the leading organizations prior to July.

They do not pay contributions because they are waiting for clarifications with respect to their demand in this sphere. As for the dead souls, will all concerned be able to rally equally quickly from the shock which we have suffered? [as published] Obviously, I am not talking about those who are riding the cadre carousel. Some people do not believe that any changes will take place. I also believe that less and less. I have no arguments to use when talking with colleagues who are not party members when they ask: what about flour, macaroni, butter and jam. They mention an increase in the number of goods of this kind and say: How can we work and increase productivity when all we have to eat is a crust of bread, for which we have to stand in line for a long time? It is out of the question.

They do not attend meetings because they follow the example given by the leadership. Gierek dared to talk neither with Central Committee plenum members face to face nor with all of us ordinary party members on television to deal with criticisms.

The situation in the country is dramatic--there is a shortage of everything. Someone must be responsible for this deterioration but we cannot see that anyone has been called to account for it. We feel ashamed of the state of our economy. When I hear that all our neighbors help us--we even mill grain in Czechoslovakia--I feel ashamed and bitter. Are we only able to accept loans and aid while being unable even to profit from this aid? In the West, they must be laughing at us....

Let us confiscate dollars and other assets belong to people who have grown rich because of their positions and the situation in Poland will immediately improve. We will then believe that there is justice and legality. Otherwise, it is no use wagging your tongue.

We have no food. So why, as relatives and friends living in the countryside ask, must peasants who want to take their pigs to purchasing centers put their names down 3 weeks beforehand and then line up for 12 hours? [paragraph continues]

And what about the mess with respect to prices? You never know what you will have to pay--sometimes it is Z36 and sometimes Z52 for meat with bone. As for boneless beef, sometimes its costs Z80 and sometimes Z100 [Presumably per kilogram] in the same shop. As for the rationing plan, I regard it as a slap in the face. It is not even worth talking about.

Many pages in my notebook have been devoted to the theme of doubts and bitterness, but probably not more than to the theme which I have called "hope".

Comrades--I hear someone sitting next to me speak up with reference to what the preceding speaker had to say--comrades, this is not the way. Bitterness has accumulated among us and our life is hard, but what is the use of merely complaining? Reality is as it is and we must embark on the renewal path at this point. Everywhere, in the economic and political spheres and within the party, no one is trying to conceal the fact that there are difficulties and there are some other things which we do not like. However, let us state honestly and objectively that the party leadership wants to carry out changes and is implementing undertakings given to the nation. There have been signs of this. The sixth and seventh plenums clearly stated that all people who have either misused their position and broken the law or are held responsible for errors and incompetence must be dismissed and brought to account. After all, such settling of accounts has already started. But it must be carried out fairly. We must not act hastily or be influenced by emotions and gossip.

I believe that the direction of a renewal and the extent of changes depend on us, the basic party organizations. We should carefully observe and scrutinize the leadership's activities because, after all, that is what we are here for. But to do this we ourselves must become stronger and clean up our own backyard.

And we must change our way of thinking from the time when we protested on the spur of the moment because we felt bitter. For instance, someone here demanded that party schools be done away with because people who are sent to these schools do not return to their previous jobs but become "bigwigs" in high positions. Should schools be done away with because the cadre policy is incorrect? No, the promotion policy should be improved and changed. Let us think about everything in this way. Let us build, not destroy.

I would prefer that the party congress take place earlier than the seventh plenum decided, but I understand the plenum's intentions. It is a question of fully preparing for the congress so it does not become a mere show where people talk to no purpose. The congress must have a concrete agenda and we should help it to establish one by putting forward our views, resolutions and demands during frank discussions held beforehand. This is what the renewal path should be. It is necessary to have a concrete program established as a result of consultations with the nation and also implemented in conjunction with the entire nation. After all, such a path is already being clearly marked out and it is up to us to ensure that it is not distorted.

Yes, there have, after all, been many signs of positive action by the country's leadership and action consistent with the workers' demands. Let me remind you, comrades, of work done with a view to economic reform, of the fact that various people guilty of errors and negligence are being brought to account--a matter raised here--and of interim measures aimed at improving farming and feeding the nation and decisions of a social nature. Indeed, there has not been time to extricate ourselves from the accumulated difficulties. I do not believe at all that the workers' strikes and unrest created the existing difficulties but, after all, they have increased them to some extent. A number of industries and spheres of life have lost cohesion. Chaos and anarchy, which were mentioned during the seventh plenum, are by no means out of the question and we should fully realize this. Forces either hostile to socialism or opposed to the renewal and changes which have been initiated in our country want to create chaos and anarchy....

Yes, this is true. I then listened to the first speech made during the discussion on a theme which I have called "with reference to one's own enterprise".

Yes, it is true, for what do I mean by anarchy? I mean an incomplete performance of tasks, recriminations and actions detrimental to the state's welfare and the enterprise's interests. All these elements of anarchy are present in our country. Do we carry out our duties to the best of our abilities? The rural people believe we are the ones who have failed to supply them with tractors. They hear about our strikes. They can frequently see defective tractors leaving our enterprise.

Must there really be so many badly assembled tractors throughout the region? There are tractors which no one wants to buy even though their price is reduced threefold. I realize such useless tractors are a result of a shortage of parts but my answer to this is that strange things have been happening to various parts, such as oil filters, which just disappear.

Someone recently broke into a workers' cloakroom, cut clothes into pieces and stained them with oil and water. Furthermore, someone set conveyor belts in motion at night and it was only by chance that no damage was done and we suffered no losses, which could have amounted to many millions. Someone emptied an entire set of automatic fire extinguishers. This means a wrecker is active in our enterprise. Let us draw some conclusions from this fact.

I would also like to draw your attention to another phenomenon--to a deterioration in relations between workers on the one hand and foremen, overseers and managers on the other. It is true there are among the latter people who should be dismissed, but many more are honest and fair people who know their job. They work very hard and earn wages similar to our only slightly higher than those of the workers. But they can be exacting. It sometimes happens that someone suffering from a hangover finds it difficult to work but the foreman is exacting. As a result, clashes can occur, and it is then said that the foreman involved is bad. This too is a sign of anarchy which we must nip in the bud.

Well then, but... complaints are again made and people become indignant. They are indignant about their own enterprise and the fact that not all tractors are assembled well there and that relations among the workforce are unsatisfactory. But, I ask, who builds tractors? We do. And who should create the right atmosphere in the plant? We should. Therefore, I do not hesitate to say that indeed we are responsible.

For everything we have discussed here--all the negative phenomena about which we have rightly waxed indignant-- we have reservations with respect either to work or to the policy pursued by the party and state leadership, bu those "on top," as someone has called them, but is everything as it should be here, at ground level?

We have reached the conclusion that our party organization has not been working too well because it has not been present wherever it is needed, wherever something positive or negative takes place. Comrades, we are disorganized. Few of us attend meetings and few of us are active in daily life. We must become organized. We must start working in such a way that people will accept us. We must not hide in holes because there is no reason why we should feel ashamed. We must not give up because we represent a force which can give a new impetus to life. Here, in our plant and in our section, we also need a program according to which we will act, encouraging the entire workforce to participate in this action. We must be present wherever there are people eager to do something. We should also be present among "metalworkers" and in the "Solidarity" organization. We are responsible for the workforce's unity and we should always remember this. Democratization of life in the enterpirse, democratization of our organization, speaking the truth, a frank approach to even the most difficult problems and effective work in all spheres--is there any other way out of the present situation than this? Therefore, let us concentrate on matters concerning our own enterprise. Let us set an example.

Yes, someone added, let us henceforth act so that none of us should feel ashamed in the future. If we do this, we will not have to wag our tongues to no purpose....

AUSTRIAN CP LEADER MUHRI HOLDS TALKS, DEPARTS

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU061929 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] Bucharest, 6 Jan (AGERPRES)--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, met on January 6 in Predeal resort Franz Muhri, chairman of the Communist Party of Austria, who pays a friendly visit to Romania as guest of the CC of the RCP.

They informed each other of the activity and concerns of the two communist parties and made a broad and thorough exchange of views on the development of the relations between the two communist parties, as well as on the latest developments in the world political life, on problems of the international communist and working-class movement.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Franz Muhri expressed satisfaction at the good relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties and their determination to further work for the still more intense development of the Romanian-Austrian relations politically, economically, technically, scientifically, culturally and in other domains.

Approaching aspects of the international political life Nicolae Ceausescu and Franz Muhri expressed the two parties' preoccupation for the worsening of the situation worldwide, which keeps very tense because of failure to solve in due time complicated problems that have been amassed, because of the activity of reactionary circles, of the emergence in various parts of the world of hotbeds of tension and conflict, of the manifestation of the policy of domination and immixture in other states' affairs, of redivision of the spheres of influence. It was considered that under the circumstances it is more necessary than ever that the struggle of the peoples, of the revolutionary progressive, advanced forces everywhere, of public opinion be intensified for the resumption and consolidation of the policy of detente, collaboration and observance of national independence, for the settlement only by peaceful, negotiated means of all situations of tension and conflict. Stressed was also the need for ever firmer action for a policy based on full equality of rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-immixture in internal affairs, non-recourse to force and threat with force, for securing every people's sacred right to be the master of its destinies.

Special attention was paid during the talks to the problems related to the establishment of a climate of peace and security in Europe. Nicolae Ceausescu and Franz Muhri emphasized the importance of a proper unfolding of the Madrid conference, so that it may meet the peoples' expectations, step up the translation into life as a coherent whole of the Helsinki Final Act provisions, contribute to expanding the collaboration and cooperation among the European countries and especially lead to measures of military disengagement and disarmament without which peace and security in Europe and the world over are unconceivable. It was also considered that the interests of peace and progress exact the undelayed beginning of concrete negotiations on military disengagement and reduction of weapons, on halting the deployment of new missiles and nuclear weapons, on diminishing the existing ones and generally to efficient measures for dispelling the danger of new wars and developing a climate of confidence among states meant to favor the development of unhampered collaboration and cooperation among all nations of the world.

The exchange of views emphasized also the need for further enhanced efforts for the eradication of the underdevelopment still obtaining in a big part of the world, for the narrowing down of the big economic and social gaps between states and the building of a new world economic order that should ensure the multilateral development of all peoples of the world, especially of the lagging ones.

Approaching questions of the communist and working-class movement, the RCP General Secretary and the Chairman of the Communist Party of Austria reaffirmed the determination of the two parties to work for the development and strengthening of the collaboration and solidarity among the communist and workers' parties based on the principles of fully equal rights, mutual observance of the autonomy, of every party's right to set its own political line, its revolutionary tactics and strategy, in keeping with the specific realities and conditions in every country.

The two parties' determination was expressed to steadily act for the consolidation of the collaboration and solidarity among the communist and workers', socialist, social-democratic parties, among all progressive, anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for peace, for national independence and social progress, for socialism.

During the talks, Nicolae Ceausescu and Franz Muhri expressed their confidence in the capability of the Polish United Workers' Party, the working class, and the entire people of Poland to overcome the difficulties emerged and expressed their firm belief that these problems can and must be solved by the Poles themselves, that the PUWP will secure Poland's advance on the road of socialism and welfare of the working people.

The interview, which passed in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship, was attended by Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Johann Steiner, member of the CC of the CPA, head of the party's international section, Shizela Vass, member of the CC of the RCP, deputy head of section at the CC of the RCP.

Report on Departure

AU071240 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1140 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Text] Bucharest, 7 Jan (AGERPRES)--Franz Muhri, chairman of the Communist Party of Austria, who paid a friendly visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP, left Bucharest on January 7. Franz Muhri was accompanied by Johann Steiner, member of the CC of the Communist Party of Austria, head of the international section of that party.

The guests were seen off at the Otopeni Airport by Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

COUNTRYMEN CONTINUE TO SEEK ASYLUM IN FRANCE

LD071517 Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French 4-5 Jan 81 p 3

[Jean-Pierre Chanal report: "Seven More Romanians Choose Freedom in Marseilles"]

[Text] Marseilles--Unbelievable but true. Just 3 weeks after the first escape by five Romanians who chose freedom in Marseilles during a stopover there, seven other nationals of the same country repeated the operation on 26 December. They, too, were on a cruise on the same Soviet ship, the Aya Vazovskiy.

The day after Christmas these seven Romanians went to Marseilles central police station, where they stated that they were taking advantage of a stopover of their cruise to find out about the formalities necessary for obtaining political asylum.

The police in the directorate of territorial surveillance have taken this new influx of Romanians seriously. They would like to know why Romanians are choosing Marseilles to leave the ship and are wondering how anybody can "escape" so easily from a Soviet ship.

On 10 December, Romanians who wanted to "enjoy freedom at last" took advantage of a traffic accident involving three crew members of the Russian boat near the dock where it was moored to go to the Marseilles police. The ship's captain, only half surprised, merely refused to leave Marseilles without his three crew members who were in hospital.

"It does not matter about the passengers," he explained. "As soon as we go into port they desert my passenger ship, as they did recently in Italy. However, I will never leave without the sailors."

The Aya Vazovskiy finally left without its three crew members.

"I will come back for them on 26 December," the captain said.

He did come back. It was on that occasion that seven more Romanians decided to leave the ship which has become the "freedom boat."

They include a doctor of chemistry, who intends to ask for political asylum in the United States. He broke off the heel of his boot in front of police and took out microfilm on which all his diplomas are recorded. A doctor from Constanta hospital and his wife had with them all the documents to prove their profession so that they could ask for political asylum in the FRG. A 24-year old woman, a computer engineer, was met off the ship by her boyfriend, a Swiss, who told the police that he intends to take her to his country with him.

This "rather too perfect" organization of an "escape" is increasingly intriguing the counterespionage police. They have had long interviews with the Romanians. They are wondering whether Romania is trying to land some "observers" in Marseilles, whence they could go on to countries which they intend to infiltrate without too many problems.

All the professions of the "exiles" have been carefully checked. The documents they had in their possession seem authentic. Some of them have already gone to the countries where they now want to live.

Will there be an announcement of another call at Marseilles by the Aya Vazovskiy in a few weeks time? Will the serial be continued?

Further Reportage

LD071653 Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French 6 Jan 81 p 5

[Jean-Pierre Chanal report: "It Is Hell in Our Country, the Aya Vazovskiy Escapees Say"]

[Text] Marseilles--There is skepticism among the French counterespionage agents following the second wave of "Romanian tourists" who chose freedom in Marseilles 26 December.

The Directorate of Territorial Surveillance [DST] officers are asking an increasing number of questions about the Mediterranean cruises made by the Aya Vazovskiy--the Soviet "Gruyere boat" which scatters its passengers from all decks like a vulgar Western liner.

Is it a staged operation? If it is, the plan is a crude one. It could not fool anyone. However, when you think about it carefully, anything can be expected from the Eastern bloc intelligence services.

The procedure with which the French police are faced is, moreover, not a new one: It has already been used in the FRG where the "wall of shame" has not always been crossed only by those aspiring freedom.

But a similar situation has never come about before. The ease with which the passengers from the Soviet ship (20 on 9 December and 7 on 26 December) were able to carry out their plan outdoes anything which has hitherto been achieved in the realm of escape.

The French police are well aware that candidates for trips to Western countries are rigorously selected in the East. The port calls are very tempting for "choosing freedom." However, despite those precautions and the experience of the previous affair, it was possible to repeat the escape. It could be thought that the Eastern bloc services, informed of the escape by several of their nationals, took the opportunity this time to infiltrate real intelligence agents.

In the heat of the moment it is very difficult to detect the spy among this group of escapees. One thing is certain: the Romanian espionage services have a formidable reputation in this type of operation. Moreover the DST is aware that the Eastern bloc intelligence services pool their work. It is precisely this type of infiltration of Atlantic and Mediterranean countries that is the speciality of the Bucharest agents. The expulsion of two Soviet consuls for espionage a few months ago shows that Marseilles, because of its location on the Mediterranean, and because of the strategic or economic objectives which surround it, passionately interests the Eastern bloc agents.

The French counterespionage services also know that for some time their Soviet bloc counterparts have decided to step up surveillance of dissidents, notably to prevent surprises like those which have occurred in Poland. These dissidents have been very active in Marseilles for some time. These are all questions on which the French police will try to shed light.

Meanwhile the Romanian "escapees" have been allowed to stay in France and to proceed to the country of their choice.

The investigators have also been able to establish that the people who left the Aya Vazovskiy were eager for personal contact and that they had already formed friendships showing their intention to remain in the West. Some were even able to borrow money after telling the lenders: "It is hell in our country."

IRAQI AMBASSADOR GIVES RECEPTION ON ARMY DAY

AU080847 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Jan 81 p 5

[Text] On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of Iraqi Army Day, that country's ambassador to Bucharest, Muhammad Diyab al-Alqawi gave a reception on 6 January at the Intercontinental Hotel.

The reception was attended by representatives of the leadership of the Ministry of National Defense, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, the Council of Socialist Culture and Education, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, other ministries and central institutions, and by generals and high-ranking officers. Also present were heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Bucharest.

CEREMONY MARKS ELENA CEAUSESCU'S BIRTHDAY

AU071909 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Text] Bucharest, 7 Jan (AGERPRES)--On January 7 a festivity was held in celebration of the birthday of Elena Ceausescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister of Romania. On the occasion Elena Ceausescu was conveyed the congratulatory telegram addressed to her by the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP.

President Nicolae Ceausescu, Premier Ilie Verdet, the other members of the party and state leadership attending the festivity have congratulated Elena Ceausescu. On her birthday Elena Ceausescu received congratulatory messages from county, municipal, town party committees, from mass and civic organizations, from collectives of working people from all over the country.

The Executive Political Committee's letter addressed to Elena Ceausescu reads, among other things:

"We wish to express to you on this occasion too, our special appreciation of the rich and untiring activity of politician and revolutionary campaigner you have been unfolding in high competence and communist responsibility within the Executive Political Committee and as deputy prime minister, for the carrying through of the home and foreign policy of our party and state. We also assess highly the greatly valuable contribution you make as a scientist and scholar at head of the National Council for Science and Technology, as well as through your own activity, to the progress and every stronger affirmation of the Romanian science, to the successful unfolding of the technico-scientific revolution in our country.

SUNDIC FORESEES INCREASED SUPERPOWER CONFRONTATION

LD071828 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Text] President Carter, whose mandate runs out in about 2 weeks, is presently submitting his proposed military budget for this year to Congress. This is the last significant move by the current administration prior to the changeover in the White House. The military budget is one of the first tangible announcements about the direction which American foreign policy will take next year and in the next 4 years. At the same time it is also the best indicator of how the United States assesses the policy of the other superpower, the Soviet Union. Here is Milika Sundic's commentary:

The U.S. military budget will amount to $200 billion, or rather more than $547 million daily, this year--1981. This is Carter's proposal to Congress but the final decision on military expenditure will be adopted after the changeover in the White House. Carter's successor, Ronald Reagan, would certainly not ask for less as the Republicans have a majority in the Senate and the upper hand in the House of Representatives. All the indications are that the proposed sum to be spent on armaments will be adopted. Behind the figure of $200 billion, which causes concern and worry, lies a quite definite policy which will determine American behavior in the international sphere in future years, as well as the attitudes of other countries which take part in military and bloc rivalry.

Ronald Reagan, the newly elected U.S. president, announced during the election campaign what U.S. foreign policy would be and all that he intended to undertake with a view to strengthening the American role in the world, in both the foreign political and military spheres. In fact, this was Reagan's reply to the opposing bloc's behavior. If all this is also confirmed in his inaugural speech when he takes over as president--and all the indications are that essential elements of his election program will not be left out--this year could see a much more dangerous increase in the U.S. presence in the Atlantic Ocean, in the Middle East and Near East--where Carter's administration also achieved quite a lot--and in Western Europe, with which, according to Reagan, the links of alliance became loose during Carter's mandate. However, America's Western European allies have not yet shown excessive readiness to change their relations with Washington and hardly any willingness to follow U.S. policy toward the East and Arab world in all things. In both cases, then, Western European interests are not identical to American interests and Ronald Reagan, like Carter, will have to reconcile himself to this fact. It is true that whatever influence Western Europe has had on some aspects of American policy America has sufficient room both for confrontation and for agreement-making with the other superpowers, or for undertaking autonomous actions in various spheres without bringing its position in Western Europe into question.

Proceeding from the advantages of its military and economic potential, which also became fully manifest in the proposed budget for this year, the United States is increasingly less inclined toward adaptation at the cost of greater self-denial, unless, of course, this is in its direct or long-term interest. Precisely because of this, Reagan has not yet defined all the directions of American foreign policy, particularly in relation to the developing countries and nonaligned movement. However, it will not be at all surprising if Reagan's succession coincides with increased bloc confrontation and the struggle for influence in countries which do not belong to the military alliances, particularly in those which are confronted with economic and other problems. Precisely because of this, a significant item in the American military budget is the provision for rapid interventions. The Soviet Union and members of the Warsaw Pact, regardless of their more modest capabilities, quite certainly will not spare resources to keep pace with the United States. And although it is one of the aims of the American strategy to make the opponent do this, the advantage which the United States wants to gain in this way will not, by all accounts, be so pronounced as to be able to bring into question the existing balance between the two blocs.

The West did not succeed in this even in the years of the cold war, when it had an enormous lead not only in the economic, but also in the military field. This does not provide great consolation for mankind, for any rivalry between the great powers, particularly in the military sphere, affects small and medium-sized countries, particularly the poor ones. But how does one convince the large and rich countries that they are wrong?

SOVIET PRESS CRITICISM OF SOLIDARITY REPORTED

LD071452 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1357 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Jan (TANJUG)--Moscow's LITERATURNAYA GAZETA says today a Polish emigre "government" exists in London directing its activity toward the Polish state and toward collecting money and (?other) assistance for the Polish Solidarity trade union.

The dispatch by that paper's correspondent in London claims that about 40,000 pounds is being sent into the hands of those who (?are undermining) the very foundation of the socialist system in Poland. The correspondent says that in so doing an attempt is being made to turn the Solidarity trade unions into "a counterweight to the constitutional organs" of the Polish state.

This is the second article in the Soviet press in the past 7 days in which this trade union, set up in the wake of the summer strikes, (?is described) as such. The Moscow assessment links the union's existence and activity (?with the activity) of those forces in Poland which are called here antisocialist forces. Suspicion toward them is expressed in the Moscow press, more or less openly, parallel with assessments of the efforts made in Poland to stabilize political and economic conditions and to overcome the crisis.

The article today is interpreted as being an echo of the sharp assessments whose substance was the same and which were set forth in a New Year TASS article. The Soviet agency then warned that "the activity of antisocialist forces" continues in Poland, that these forces encourage the Solidarity trade union organizations to become a sort of "counterweight to the official organs of authority" and that through this trade union opposition circles are making their "provocative demands".

It is believed this confirms Moscow does not accept the Polish realities which, among other things, are reflected in the existence of the Solidarity trade union. For some time [Solidarity] was not mentioned in the public information media here, while these two articles openly link its activity with antisocialist forces in Poland and outside it. The assessment is that in so doing the Soviet press continues intermittently to issue substantially the same warning put out by TASS for the first time 1 month ago in its claim about the activity "of the counterrevolution" in Poland.

LCY'S MIKULIC MEETS WITH POLISARIO DELEGATION

LD071634 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1303 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Jan (TANJUG)--Branko Mikulic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, today received a Polisario Front delegation led by Deputy General Secretary Bachir Mustafa Sayed. The delegation is staying in our country at the invitation of SAWPY.

During a friendly meeting information was exchanged on the activity (?of the LCY and of the Polisario Front). Reference was also made to the current international (?situation).

The meeting was attended by Branko Vemic, head of the group for parties and movements in nonaligned countries in the Department for International Relations of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, and by members of the Polisario Front delegation.

DRAGAN ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD ON OFFICIAL VISIT 7 JAN

For a report on the arrival of Federal Executive Council Vice President Zvone Dragan in Baghdad, Iraq see the Iraq section of the 8 January issue of the Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

PRESIDENCY EXAMINES CONSTITUTIONAL MATTERS

LD072058 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1502 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Jan (TANJUG)--A session of the SFRY Presidency was held in Belgrade today. It was chaired by [Presidency] President Cvijetin Mijatovic. The Presidency was briefed on the report by the SFRY Assembly's Commission for Constitutional Affairs in connection with the adoption of the law on the implementation of constitutional amendments.

The SFRY Presidency has decided that all the documents pertaining to Edvard Kardelj's office, which have been kept at the SFRY Presidency, be handed over for use to the Edvard Kardelj Yugoslav Center for the Theory and Practice of Self-Management.

Federal Executive Council proposals on SFRY ambassadorial appointments were discussed. The session also discussed some other matters pertaining to the constitutional area of the Presidency. Top officials of the federation also took part in the work of the session.

COMMITTEE ADOPTS WINTER OLYMPICS COST ESTIMATES

AU071626 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Dec 80 p 11

[E. Demirovic report]

[Summary] Sarajevo, 24 Dec--A session of the organizational committee for the 1984 winter Olympic games under the chairmanship of Branko Mikulic adopted a report today on preparations for the games which will be held in Sarajevo. It was said at the session that the games will offer an exceptional development chance for Sarajevo. "Everything that has been done in preparing for the Olympic games, what is being done and what will be done is permeated with the spirit of stabilization. In this respect the decision is being consistently implemented that only that which is indispensable for holding the games and what will afterwards serve the development of tourism and other sectors of the economy is to be built."

"The Olympic games will cost 4.72 billion dinars, it was said. Of this sum, 3.09 billion dinars will be spent to build and equip the places of competition, 750 million for direct organization and 880 million for other costs." A plan has been prepared on how the costs are to be covered. It is expected that commercial revenue will yield 3 billion dinars and the remaining 1.72 billion will be provided by sociopolitical communities. The Federal Executive Council is expected to grant 150 million dinars and the rest is expected in equal shares from the city of Sarajevo, Bosnia-Hercegovina and the other republics and provinces.

"Concerning the expected social funds, the question of a social accord and the necessary decisions of the respective sociopolitical communities remains outstanding. In case an accord is not signed, it will be necessary to find other sources of revenue in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and the city of Sarajevo, which would substitute for the expected share of the funds by the other socialist republics and provinces, Ante Sucin, president of the Executive Committee of the 1984 Winter Olympic Games, said."

Boris Bakrac, member of the organizational committee, pointed out how necessary it was to acquaint the public and the sociopolitical forums all over Yugoslavia with the preparations for the games "and especially the reasons for the costs of the Olympic games increasing from 1.87 billion dinars to 4.72 billion. According to him, this is one of the conditions for overcoming the difficulties about signing a social accord by the republics and provinces to partially finance this greatest sports event ever held in our country.

"Concluding the session, Branko Mikulic, president of the organizational committee of the 1984 winter games, considered the suggestions and proposals in the discussion and especially pointed out the need to constantly inform the public and all sociopolitical structures of the details of preparations for the Olympic games, thus eliminating doubts and ensuring the support of all society for the Olympic games to be organized as a Yugoslav manifestation. In his opinion it is likewise necessary to intensify the commercial services efforts to provide funds, so that the cost of the Olympic games organization will be reduced. Realistic conditions exist for that."

TRIAL OF TWO CROATIAN DISSIDENTS PREVIEWED

LD071237 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 5 Jan 81 p 9

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Jan--Interviews which two Croatian intellectuals gave to the Western press will form the core of a trial expected to take place in Zagreb in the near future.

The charges against author and poet Vlado Gotovac and against historian and former Partisan Gen Franjo Tudjman quote a number of statements broadcast on Italian, West German and Swedish television--the last as long ago as 1978. These "malicious and mendacious statements," the public prosecutor claims, are directed against the "foundations of Yugoslav society and security."

At the first hearing last spring the two accused declared their innocence of the charges. They claimed that some of their statements had been misquoted by the Western journalists, either consciously or unconsciously.

Both Gotovac and Tudjman were sentenced to several years' imprisonment at the beginning of the seventies as so-called nationalists. At the time Gotovac was the editor of a Croatian magazine which undeniably published strongly anti-Serbian views. Nevertheless it was possible, as the Yugoslav phrase goes, "to be content" to describe him and Tudjman as "Croatian patriots." The latter is also the author of a textbook which is still used today by the Yugoslav Army.

After serving their sentences the two of them, together with their friends and guests, were openly and constantly shadowed by the police.

Several foreign journalists who visited them last year had their materials confiscated and were expelled from Yugoslavia.

The trial is notable partly because the Croatian authorities obviously do not feel bound by the Helsinki agreement guidelines on working conditions for journalists. It is also remarkable because it is being prepared at a time when a discussion has begun within the Yugoslav League of Communist on "greater critical freedom" and on "the need to start dialogue with critical citizens."